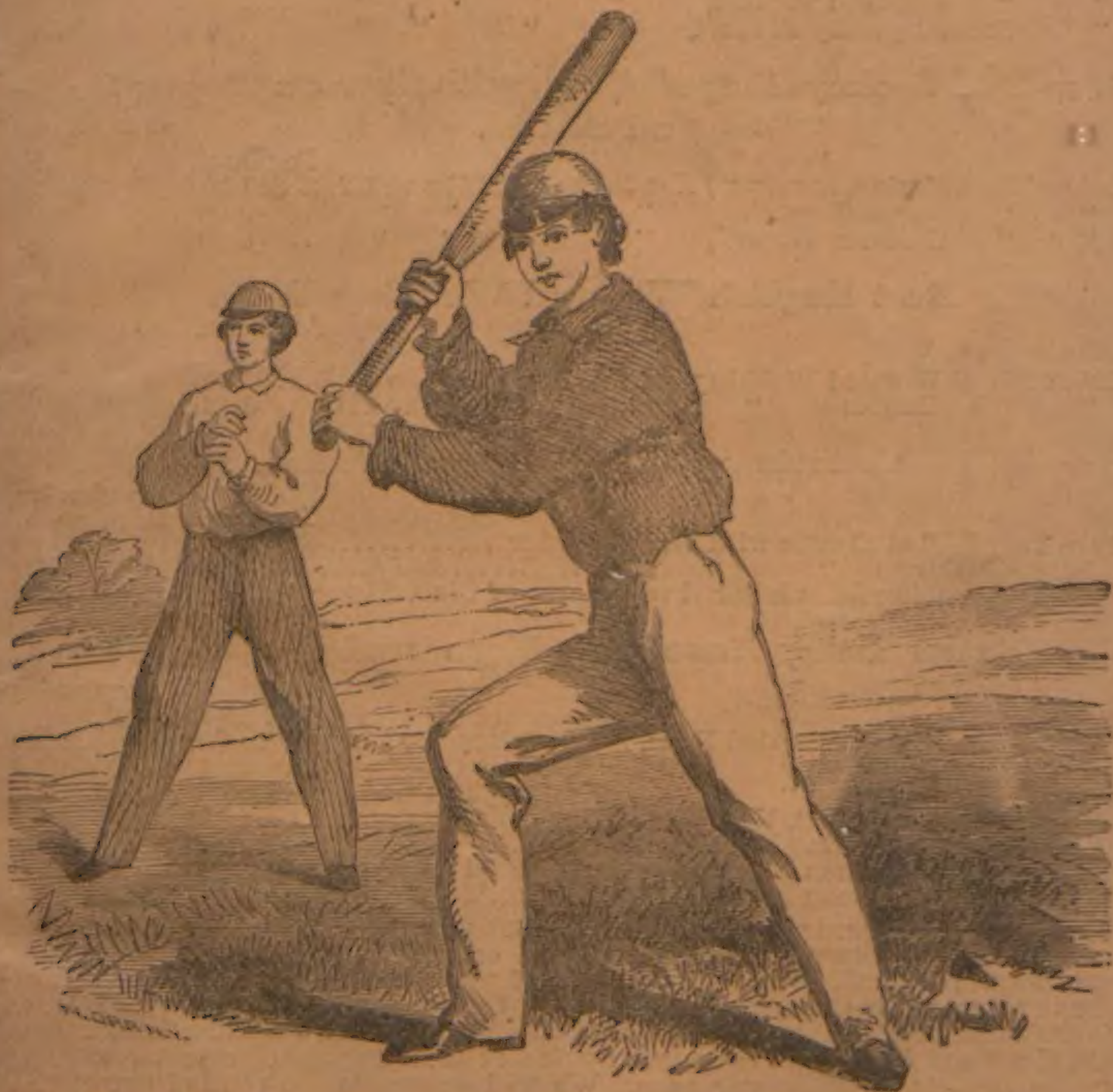


1880.

Twentieth Annual Edition.

1880.

DEADLE'S



BASE-BALL PLAYER

BEADLE AND ADAMS. 98 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.
The Baltimore News Co., Baltimore, Md.

1880.

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PECK & SNYDER, Manufacturers,

124 Nassau Street, N. Y.

THE DIME
BASE-BALL PLAYER
For 1880.

CONTAINING THE
REVISED CODE OF RULES
OF THE NATIONAL AND COLLEGE ASSOCIATIONS,
TOGETHER WITH
CHAPTERS ON PITCHING, BATTING AND FIELDING,
AND ON THE
MANAGEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL CLUBS.
*ALSO, THE RECORDS AND STATISTICS OF THE LEADING
COLLEGE CLUBS, WITH PORTRAITS OF THE CHAM-
PION PLAYERS OF THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA,*
AND
RECORDS OF THE LEAGUE AND NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
CONTESTS, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCORING.

EDITED BY HENRY CHADWICK.

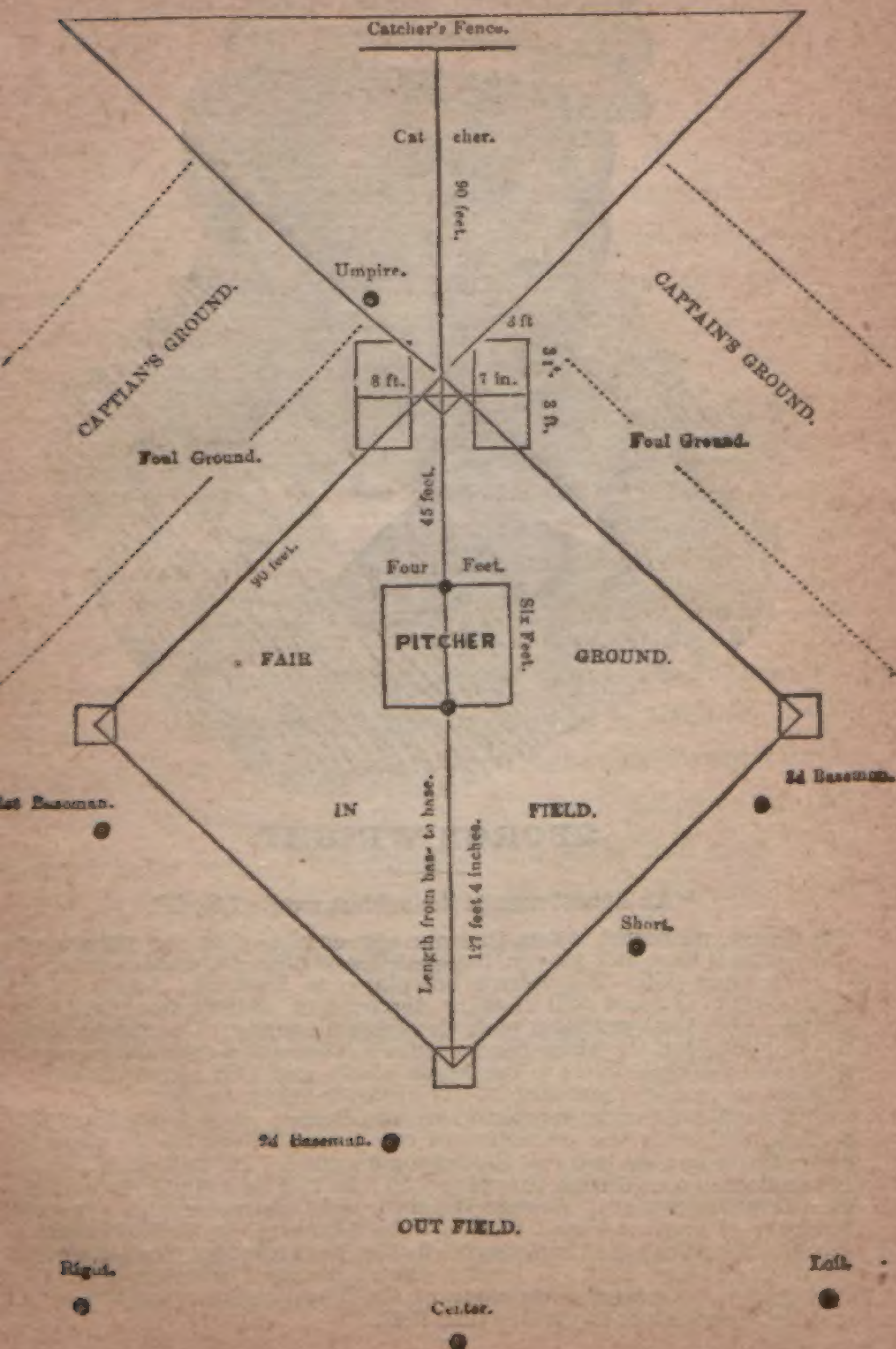
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DIAGRAM OF THE DIAMOND FIELD,

AS ARRANGED FOR THE SEASON OF 1880.





GEORGE WRIGHT.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

It is rare, we regret to say, that one sees combined in the person of a professional base-ball player, the qualities of honesty, good-nature, and great fielding skill. But there is one player at least who possesses this happy union of great skill in every department of the game, in batting, fielding and base running, with thorough integrity of character and a fund of good-humor which renders him as pleasant a companion on the field as in the club-house or the home circle, and this player is George Wright, the model short-stop of the professional fraternity.

George Wright was short-stop of the Boston nine from May, 1871, to Oct., 1873, with the exception of one year (1876), when he played at second base in a majority of the season's games. He was also captain of the Boston nine during three seasons. In 1879 he managed the champion Providence team. George Wright's chief characteristics are strict integrity of character and thorough good-humor. In these respects he is a model professional ball-player, just as he is a model occupant of the position of short-field. A loving son to his aged parents, a devoted husband, and a genial companion on the field, we but pay him a well merited compliment in placing him first.

PREFACE.

THE edition of "BEADLE'S DIME BASE-BALL PPAYER" for 1880 is the twentieth which has been published annually since 1861. It was the first complete book of instruction on base-ball published, and it is now generally recognized as a standard work on the game. When our first edition appeared in the spring of 1861, base-ball was, comparatively speaking, in its infancy. The leading clubs in existence at that period were located in and around the metropolis. Since then the game has spread to every section of the country. Through the efforts of the once noted Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, the game in 1861 was popularized west as far as Buffalo and southward to Baltimore. In 1867 the National Club, of Washington, by its grand tour to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, still further extended the game, and in 1869, the year when the noted professional club of Cincinnati traveled from Maine to California in search of new clubs to conquer, the game was thoroughly nationalized, and from that time forth base-ball became the national field game of America, as it ever will remain, it having no rival in the affections of American youth.

In presenting our readers with the twentieth annual edition of the work, we make a new departure by giving illustrations of several of the leading players of the professional arena who have retired with honor from active service in the field; and we hope to be able each year to publish the portraits of one or more base-ball players who have by their skill as players, and by their conduct as gentlemanly exemplars of the game,

made themselves worthy of the distinction. This year we present the portraits of the champion short-stop, pitcher, and first-baseman of the professional fraternity, George Wright, Albert G. Spalding, and Joe Start.

The edition of 1880 also contains several new features, among which may be named the prominence given to College Club statistics, the players of our colleges being the leading exemplars of legitimate amateur play. The playing rules we have selected for this work are those of the complete code of the National Association, the only code which governs the majority of the clubs of the country, inasmuch as it is the code adopted by the new College Association, and therefore will govern the entire amateur fraternity.

THE DIME

BASE-BALL PLAYER.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS.

THE National Game of Base-Ball is now undoubtedly the most popular summer pastime in America. In every way it is suited to the American character. It is full of excitement, quickly played, and it not only requires vigor of constitution, manly courage, and pluck, but also considerable power of judgment to excel in it. Moreover, Base-Ball, when played in its integrity, is entirely free from the objectionable features which too frequently characterize other prominent sports of the country.

What Cricket is to an Englishman, Base-Ball has become to an American. In England, Cricket has more devoted admirers and more ardent followers than any recreation known to the English people. On the Cricket-field—and there only—the Peer and the Peasant meet on equal terms; the possession of courage, nerve, judgment, skill, endurance and activity alone giving the palm of superiority. In fact, a more democratic institution does not exist in Europe than this self-same Cricket; and as regards its popularity, the records of the thousands of games played each year, which include the names of Lords and Commoners, Divines and Lawyers, Legislators and Artisans, and Literateurs as well as Mechanics and Laborers, show how great a hold it has on the people. If this is the characteristic of Cricket in aristocratic and monarchical England, how much more will the same characteristics mark Base-Ball in democratic and republican America.

Those who remember the leading Base-Ball contests of 1857, at Hoboken, then the head-quarters of the fraternity, and the scene of the principal matches, can not but be impressed with the contrast between the style of play then in vogue, and that which prevails now. The change for the better is nearly on a par with the vast increase in popularity Base-Ball has attained within the past ten years; and ere a few more seasons have come and vanished, we trust to see the game so improved as to render further changes in its rules unnecessary.

The improvements which have been introduced year after year, have been the result of each season's practical experience, and not of any special theory in connection with the game. In 1857 the boyish rule of the bound catch was in vogue, and at that time the National Association included about twenty clubs, located within a radius of less than twenty miles of New York. At this period, too, it was little more than a game calculated for exercise during the leisure hours of a summer afternoon, possessing comparatively few attractions as affording means for an exciting contest for the palm of superiority in athletic skill. Men of forty years of age and upward could excel in it, and but a few weeks' practice at the game was necessary to enable a man to take a creditable position as a player. How different is its position now! What a change has taken place in ten short years! Now Base-Ball is the equal of Cricket as a scientific game—that is, as a game requiring the mental powers of judgment, calculation and quick perception to excel in it—while in its demands upon the vigor, endurance and courage of manhood, its requirements excel those requisite to become equally expert as a cricketer. In regard to its growth of popularity, the ocean boundaries of the United States are not sufficient to limit its extent; for, like Cricket among Englishmen, Base-Ball has been played by Americans in distant parts of the world, while at home it has been permanently established as the National pastime of the American people.

The Game of Base-Ball.

Base-Ball is played by nine players on a side, one side taking the bat, and the other the field. The latter occupy the following positions in the field: Catcher, Pitcher, First, Second and Third Basemen, Short Stop, and Right, Left and Center Fieldsmen. The side that wins the toss, have the choice of taking the bat or the field at their option. The batsman stands at the home base, on a line drawn through its center—parallel to one extending from first to third base—and extending three feet on each side of it. When he hits the ball, he starts for the first base, and is succeeded by player after player until three are put out, at which time the side occupying the field take their places at the bat, and, in like manner, play their innings.

When the batsman succeeds in reaching the home base, untouched by the ball in the hands of an adversary, and after successively touching the first, second and third bases, he is entitled to score one run; and when he hits the ball far enough to admit of his making the four bases before it is returned, he makes what is termed a home run. Nine innings are played on each side, and the party making the greatest number of runs wins the match. In case of a tie, at the close of the ninth in

nings, the game must be continued, innings after innings, until one or other of the contesting sides obtains the most runs. And if any thing occur to interrupt or put a stop to the game before five innings on each side have been played, the game must be drawn. The rules and regulations of the game define all further particulars in reference to it.

Measuring the Ground.

There are several methods by which the ground may be correctly measured; the following is as simple as any: Having determined on the point of the home base, measure from that point, down the field *one hundred and twenty-seven feet four inches*, and the end will indicate the position of the second base; then take a cord *one hundred and eighty feet long*, fasten one end at the home base, and the other at the second, and then grasp it in the center and extend it first to the right side, which will give the point of the first base, and then to the left, which will indicate the position of the third; this will give the exact measurement, as the string will thus form the sides of a square whose side is ninety feet. On a line from the home to the second base, and distant from the former *forty-five feet*, is the pitcher's first point, the second point being six feet further, on the same line. The foul-ball posts are placed on a line with home and first base, and home and third, and should be at least one hundred feet from the bases. As these points are intended solely to assist the umpire in his decisions in reference to foul balls, they should be high enough from the ground, and painted, so as to be distinctly seen from the umpire's position. Flags are the best for the purpose.

How to Manage a Field.

One of the old customs in the management of a nine—one now properly obsolete—was that of changing the positions of the players in the field nearly every inning. As a general thing, this is the merest child's play. In the early part of the season, when engaged in an unimportant match with a weaker nine, a change or two may be allowable, by way of experiment; but under no circumstances, except those of illness or injury, should a position in a nine—except that of pitcher—be changed during the playing of a match, or, in fact, during the entire season, unless you can substitute a palpably superior player; or in case experience proves the inability of any one man to properly play his position in a nine. The folly of taking a base player off his base because he fails to hold a ball or two, badly thrown or swiftly batted to him; or of putting a base player in the field because the fielder happens to drop a difficult ball to hold, or even to miss an easy catch, is so apparent to any ordinary observer, that we are surprised to see it adopted by any but captains of weak judgment.

What reason have you to suppose that the player commanding

an error in one position, and that, too, in one he is familiar with, is going to do better in one he is not at home in, and if he does not, whence the advantage of the change? for, as the game is now played, every position in the field requires to be equally well played to insure success in a match. There is one chance, however, that is legitimate and frequently advantageous, namely:

A Change of Pitchers.

In the management of your nine, nothing shows your possession of good judgment more than your tactics in regard to the pitching department. In the first place, a first-class team always has two pitchers in it, and also two catchers, each familiar with one man's pitching, and it is in your management of these batteries that much of your success will lie. Put your swift pitcher to work first, and keep him in at least three innings, even if he be hit away at the start; for it will require that time to allow your opponents to become accustomed to the range of the balls, and therefore they will be more likely to strike too quick for a slower delivery when a change is made. In reference to a change of pitching we pre-suppose a proper support of the pitching in the field; should the pitcher not be supported well, however, no change is likely to be of benefit, especially one of from swift to slow pitching, the effectiveness of slow pitching depending greatly upon the skill displayed by the field in making catches. Supposing, however, that with good support in the field the swift pitching is being easily punished, and runs are being made too fast, if your pitcher is one who can not drop his pace well without giving more chances at the bat, you should at once bring in your slow or medium-paced pitcher, and at the same time prepare your field for catches by placing your basemen out further, letting the short-stop nearly cover second base, and the second baseman play at right short well out, and extending your out-fielders about ten yards or so. Your slow pitcher should be an active fielder, as he will have to cover the in-field well, for the baseman will have to lay out well for high balls between the in-field and the out-field. If your change pitcher can now and then send in a hot one without any apparent change of delivery, his pitching will be all the more effective, when he does so, however, he should draw in his basemen closer by a private signal. The pitcher should always have an understanding with your two sets of fielders in regard to private signals, so as to be able to call them in closer, or place them out further, or nearer the foul ball-lines, as occasion may require, without giving notice to your adversaries. Warn your out-fielders also to watch well the batsman, so as to be ready to move in the direction he faces for hitting. Thus, if the left fielder is in his regular position, and he sees

the batsman facing for a hit close to the first base, let him go nearer to the center field, and the center field nearer to right, and the latter fielder close to if not beyond the foul-ball line.

When you find that your adversaries have in their nine two or three men fond of making showy hits, or of hitting at the first ball that comes close to them as hard as they can, lay your out-fielder in readiness for long fly-balls, extend your basemen for high balls short of the out-field, and then tell your pitcher to send him in a nice one where he wants it, and in nine cases out of ten, if your men are well trained, the "splendidly hit ball" will be held as nicely as you want it. Be careful, however, that you are not tempted to draw in your men too much for low hits; you should consult with your pitcher every inning so as to have the nine work according to his pitching. In fact, the pitcher should be allowed to place his men if he have any special object in view, or desires to play any particular points. It is in paying particular attentions to the strategical points of a game that victories are achieved, and not in depending solely on the strength of your nine either at the bat or in the field.

On Captaining a Nine.

The success of a nine—especially a professional team—depends largely upon the ability of the player who has been placed in command of the nine, for the season. The Captain of a nine must not depend entirely upon his playing skill or his ability as a tactician for his success in ruling his men, the one great essential being to command the respect and obedience of his nine. If he does not possess these essentials, he is not fit to occupy the position. The ability to command this respect necessitates the possession of integrity of character, urbanity of temper, and a proper consideration for the feelings of the players under his control; with these qualities a moderate degree of the other essentials will suffice to make a man a good Captain. Without them, the most expert player in the country would fail.

Never take into your nine a member expelled from another club, unless his expulsion can be shown to have been a merely revengeful act, and an unjust punishment.

Make it a regular rule for a nine to practice in their positions at least twice a week, in match or practice-games. In practicing a nine, let every man retain his regular position, and do not let out-fielders play on the bases, or the basemen in the out-field.

In order to excite emulation in the nine, have special rewards or prizes for the best score of times the first base is made by clean hits. No prizes should be given for runs made, as, in the effort to excel in this respect, players will

frequently run each other out. Neither should prizes be given for home runs, for the reason that the class of batsmen who strive to excel in scoring home runs generally have the poorest average of bases on hits, they scoring about one home run to six or seven outs.

In your treatment of professionals, let them be made to feel that they are members of the club, and not merely hired men. Some Captains are in the habit of speaking to their professionals as if they were so many slaves. This is poor policy in every respect, and the imperious way in which some men use their brief authority, shows their own smallness of mind and low character more than any thing else. A really manly Captain never abuses his authority in this way.

In training up a new nine, never judge of a man's skill by his playing one or two games only. It takes a series of contests either to show a player's ability, or to develop his weak points. It is merely folly to estimate a player's skill by either his fine play in one game, or his poor display in another. Then, again, due allowance should be made for lack of practice. Remember, too, that your steady, earnest workers, who play with a will in every game, are worth two of your dashy, brilliant players, who shine one day, and play listlessly the next. Above all, avoid quick-tempered men, as they lose more games than they help to win.

The Positions in the Field.

The players of a nine in Base-Ball may be divided into two classes, in-fielders and out-fielders, and these are subdivided into five other classes, viz.: catchers, pitchers, base-players, short-stops, and out-fielders, each class requiring different degrees of skill in their positions, though each must necessarily possess certain attributes alike. The class we shall first comment upon will be the base-players; and in referring to these important members of a nine, we propose giving a few hints on the base-play of professional players. Each base requires its occupant to be well drilled in the peculiarities of the position, for it is now well known that each base presents different opportunities for players to exhibit their skill. For instance, the first-baseman must be a sure catch and a man fearless in facing the swiftest thrown balls; but special activity in fielding is less requisite at this position than at the other bases. At the second base, however, activity is the first requisite, while at the third base the most judgment in catching high foul-balls and the swiftest and longest throwing done in the in-field are the leading features of the play in that position. Another difference, too, is, that while at the first base the primary object of the player is to hold the ball while on the base, at the second and third bases activity in touching players is the feature.

In appealing for judgment, base-players frequently make important errors. For instance, they should never make two movements to put a player out by touching him when off a base, unless they failed in the first movement; as, should they have put him out by the first movement, and palpably have failed to do so in their second attempt, the umpire will naturally conclude that their second movement was made in consequence of the failure of the first attempt, and decide the player not out when he really was. Appealing for judgment, too, when base-players know that they have not put the player out is poor policy, and for this reason, that when umpires know that a player is up to this tricky, unfair dodge, they are very apt to doubt the fairness of all appeals made by such players, unless it is plainly apparent that the man was put out. All base-players require their wits about them, and their eyes open all the time, so as to be ready for points of play, for it is in this that much of the success of a nine depends. Strategy will frequently offset the result of good batting.

The position of short-stop is the most important of any in the infield; and it is one requiring an exceedingly active player to discharge its duties properly, as it is especially incumbent on this fielder to back up all the positions in the field.

The out-fielders, one and all, require to be pretty good judges of high balls, sure catchers, and long throwers. There is no difference in the ability each position requires, except in instances where the ground is less favorable for fielding in one of the out-field positions than it is in another, in which case the most active man is required in the poorest part of the field. In locating themselves in the out-field, these players should rather stand out too far than too close in, for they can better run in to catch a short high ball, than to back out for a long high one overhead. The out-fielders should always have an understanding with the pitcher or catcher, so as to be able to move to any particular position by private signal.

THE DELIVERY OF THE BALL TO THE BAT.

The now established rules governing the delivery of the ball to the bat allows the pitcher either to *toss* the ball to the bat, to *pitch* it, to send it in with a sharp *jerk*, or give it an additional impetus in speed by the peculiar action of the wrist or elbow, known as an underhand throw. In doing this his arm must *swing* nearly perpendicularly at the side of the body, for, if he extends it from his side, so that the hand holding the ball is raised above the hip, it becomes "a round arm" delivery, and that is prohibited.

In a match game between the Mutuals and Cleveland nines, some years ago, James White was sent in to pitch in place of Pratt; but, although his style of delivery did not in reality differ from that of either of the regular swift pitchers of the clubs of the season, his speed was so great that the umpire decided his delivery to be that of an underhand throw. This fact made it evident that, with the rule worded as it was, a power for partial decisions was given to the umpire which would act greatly to the detriment of the game. Besides which, knowing that wrist and elbow throwing by an underhand delivery had been practically in vogue since Creighton's days, we thought it time to rid the code of this dead-letter law. Hence the amendment introduced and adopted in 1872. Umpires must, therefore, remember that they can not now rule out any style of delivery save that of an overhand throw—made with the arm passing above the hip or on a level with it.

There is one important fact which the fraternity must not lose sight of in considering the question of how the ball shall be delivered to the bat, and that is that the degree of speed with which it is sent in *must always be limited by the ability of the player who occupies the position of catcher to catch and stop the ball*. This is a fixed rule in base-ball, and it can not be varied without weakening the plan of operations of the attacking party, or fielding side, in a match game.

Another rule equally as invariable, is that which makes it imperative for the style of delivery to be marked by *accuracy of aim* and a *thorough command* of the ball. It follows, therefore, that no matter what style of delivery the rules admit of, these two laws must, in reality, govern the delivery of the ball. Without going further back than the seasons of 1875 and '76, we can find in the experience of that time ample evidence of the fact that the acme of speed has been reached already, and that even if the swiftest style of delivery were allowed, viz.: that of overhand throwing, whatever advantages might accrue from it in causing batsmen to "strike" or to "tip" out, they would be more than nullified by the inability of the catcher to

hold the swiftly thrown ball, to say nothing of the impossibility of his holding it so as to throw to bases in time, or even to catch the ball. In wording the sections of the rule governing the pitching, therefore, the point aimed at was to make it as clear as possible what constituted a legitimate delivery, and what style it was that was not allowable. The rule in vogue in 1871 was as follows:

"All balls thrown or jerked to the bat, or which are not delivered with a straight arm, swinging perpendicularly at the side of the pitcher's body, shall be regarded as foully delivered balls, and all such balls shall be called and bases shall be taken on them, as in the case of unfair balls, and in the order of their delivery. If the pitcher persists in delivering such balls, the umpire, after warning him of the penalty, shall declare the game forfeited by a score of 9 to 0."

This strictly prohibited every species of throwing, and admitted only of the ball being "pitched"—or tossed in swiftly—to the bat.

Since the days of Creighton, however, swift pitchers, (so called) have sent the ball in by a wrist and elbow *underhand throw*, it being simply impossible to give the ball the great speed imparted to it by the style of delivery hitherto in vogue, except through the medium of that quick, jerking and whip-like movement of the lower arm, which constitutes an underhand throw. This being the fact, the question in amending was simply one involving the introduction of just such a rule as would not be regarded as a dead-letter law, as had been the case in regard to the rules previously governing the delivery of the ball to the bat; hence the prohibition only of actual *overhand* throwing, and that style of delivery known in cricket as "round-arm bowling."

In regard to a clause prohibiting a "jerk," it was regarded as simply unnecessary, as it can be easily shown that no man can obtain the requisite command of the ball by a jerk sufficient to escape the penalty for delivering "unfair balls," viz., those sent in out of the legitimate reach of the bat. Besides which, even supposing that a player might be found who could jerk the ball accurately to the bat, most assuredly such a method of delivery could never exceed in speed the underhand throwing style, and therefore there would be no motive to adopt it; and were it allowed, the simple fact that it would never be indulged in except at too heavy a cost of called and passed balls, to say nothing of the facility of punishing such a delivery which the absence of the command of the ball would necessarily lead to, it would contain in itself its own prohibition.

On the Use of Ardent Spirits in Training.

Any man now desirous of using his physical and mental powers to their utmost advantage, must ignore first, intempe-

rance in eating, and second, refuse to allow a drop of alcoholic liquor, whether in the form of spirits, wine or beer, to pass down his throat. We are not preaching "temperance" to the fraternity, but telling them facts, hard, incontrovertible facts, which experience is gradually proving to those who have charge of the training of athletes for feats of physical skill or endurance.

That able American essayist, Mr. James Parton, had an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, 1868, which is one of the most convincing essays on the evils of liquor drinking we have ever read. In fact, if any man can read it attentively, and not be thoroughly convinced of the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks on the healthy system, he must be either too weak to escape the rule of prejudice, or too much the slave of appetite to allow reason to have sway. Our object, in referring to the article in question, is to call the attention of those who train for athletic feats in general, and of the ball-playing fraternity in particular, to the worse than useless effects of alcoholic drinks—whether in the form of spirits, wine, or beer—in training, or as an incentive of extra exertion in any contest in which physical skill or physical endurance is to be tried. Mr. Parton brings strong testimony to bear upon the point of the alleged invigorating qualities of alcoholic drinks. On this branch of his topic he says: "Every man that ever trained for a supreme exertion of strength knows that Tom Sayers spoke the truth when he said: 'I'm no teetotaler; but when I've any business to do, there's nothing like water and the dumb-bells.' Richard Cobden, whose powers were subjected to a far severer trial than a pugilist ever dreamed of, whose labors by night and day, during the corn-law struggle, were excessive and continuous beyond those of any other member of the House of Commons, bears similar testimony: 'The more work I have to do, the more I have resorted to the pump or the teapot.' On this branch of the subject all the testimony is against alcoholic drinks. Whenever the point has been tested—and it has often been tested—the truth has been confirmed, that he who would do his very best and most, whether in rowing, lifting, running, speaking or writing, must not admit into his system one drop of alcohol. Trainers used to allow their men a pint of beer per day, and severe trainers half a pint; but now the knowing ones have cut off even that moderate allowance, and brought their men down to cold water, and not too much of that, the soundest digesters requiring little liquid of any kind. Mr. Bigelow, by his happy publication lately of the correct version of Franklin's autobiography, has called to mind the famous beer passage in that immortal work: 'I drank only water; the other workmen, near fifty in number, were great razzlers of beer. On one occasion I carried up and down-stairs a large form of types in each hand, when others carried

but one in both hands.' I have a long list of references on this point; but in these heat-racing, prize-fighting days, the fact has become too familiar to require proof. One morning Horace Greeley, teetotaler, came to his office after an absence of several days, and found letters and arrears of work that would have been appalling to any man but him. He shut himself in at 10 A. M., and wrote steadily, without leaving the room, till 11 P. M.—thirteen hours. When he had finished he had some difficulty in getting down-stairs, owing to the stiffness of his joints, caused by the long inaction; but he was as fresh and smiling the next morning as though he had done nothing extraordinary. Are any of us drinkers of wine and beer capable of such a feat? Then, during the war, when he was writing his history, he performed every day for two years, two days' work—one from nine to four, on his book; the other, from seven to eleven, on the *Tribune*; and, in addition, he did more than would tire an ordinary man in the way of correspondence and public speaking. I may also remind the reader that Mr. Beecher, who, of all others in the United States, expends most vitality, both with tongue and pen, and who does his work with least fatigue and most gayety of heart, is another of Franklin's 'water Americans.'"

How many ball-players there are who, at match after match are deluded into the notion that by drinking whisky in the midst of their game, they thereby impart new vigor to their bodies, clear their judgment and sight, and inspire them to greater endurance, when the undeniable fact is, that the liquor they drink does the very reverse of all these things, as it neither nourishes the system nor clears the sight; on the contrary, inflames the stomach, clouds the brain, and actually weakens the whole man.

ON SCORING IN BASE-BALL

The system of scoring now in vogue throughout the country was first introduced by the author of this book in 1867, and since then it has been very generally adopted.

The scorer of a base-ball match has either to perform a very simple task, or he has a duty to attend to which requires his close attention to every movement of the players in the field. To record the simple outs and runs of a match requires only the use of the figures 1, 2, and 3 for the purpose of recording the outs made by each player; and only a dot (.) for each run scored; these are added up at the close of the match, and the total of each placed opposite the name of the batsman making them, the score of the runs made each innings being placed at the foot of the column of each inning. This record only gives the simple scores of outs and runs in the game.

To score a game, however, in such a manner as to provide correct and reliable data for a true estimate of the skill of each player at the bat and in the field in a game, involves considerable more work. We shall now proceed to describe in full our latest and improved system of scoring in base-ball matches, by means of which a full and correct analysis of each player's skill can be readily arrived at, at the close of each season.

The only true estimate of a batsman's skill, is that based on the number of times he makes his bases on hits, not by errors of the fielders, but by what is known as "clean" hitting. For instance, if a batsman hits a ball to the short stop, which the latter stops easily but throws wildly to the first base, the batsman may thereby get home on the error and score his run, while he would not be really entitled to his first base by his hit. On the other hand he may, by a sharply-hit ground-ball, be enabled to reach his first base in safety by means of his good batting, and yet, by the inferior batting of his successor, he may be easily put out at second base from being forced off. It will be seen therefore that while in the one case he scores a run on a poor hit, in the other he is charged with an out on a good one. This shows how unreliable the score of outs and runs is as a criterion of good batting.

fielders putting him out, viz., 9 for Flanly—he being the ninth man on the list—and 6 for Mills, the letter A being in place of the words “first base.” Smith was the second man out, as indicated by the figure 2; and he was put out at first base by the fielding of Devyr and Mills, the figure 2 being in place of Devyr’s name—he being second on the list of fielders—and the 6 for Mills’ name. The third striker was Start, and he made a run, indicated by the dot (.) in the lower corner. Chapman was the fourth striker, and he struck out, the figure 3 showing him to be third hand out, and the letter K standing for “struck out.” The total score of the inning is recorded at the foot of the column.

In the second inning Mills put out Crane at first base; Mills was fielded out by Flanly to Mills at first base; Ferguson scored a run, and Zettlein was third out on a foul bound by Dockney, the 7 being in place of Dockney’s name and the letters L D standing in place of the words “foul bound.” The total score of the inning is recorded as before, and below is the grand total of the game as far as played.

In the third inning McDonald led off by striking out, after which Pearce, Smith and Start scored runs. Then Chapman was put out at second base—shown by the letter B—by Flanly fielding the ball to Devyr at second base. Crane was left on the second base—shown by the figure and letter thus (2d) in the corner—and Mills was third hand out by the fielding of Swandell to Mills at first base. The total score of the inning was 3, and the grand total of the Atlantic at the close of the inning was 5, shown by the figures at the foot of the column of the inning.

Now all this figuring and abbreviating can be recorded with ease as fast as the movements of the players are made, but though the record shows not only how and by whom each batsman was put out, and also his outs and runs, it does not show how he made his bases, whether by good hits or poor fielding, and as it is very important to get at such data in order to arrive at a correct estimate of a batsman’s skill in the game, we use our system of recording bases on hits, a system, by the way, we have used in our reporting for ten years past, but it was only in 1867 that we gave it publicity to any extent.

The system for recording all the details of the batting and fielding of a base-ball match which we have employed in reporting the game for the past twenty-five years, is quite simple. In recording a game on the regulation score sheet we proceed as follows:

Under the head of “Batsmen” we place the name of the batting nine, and opposite, under the head of “Fielders,” we place the name of the opposing nine. These names we re-write on the other page of the book, reversing their order by placing the names which have been recorded as the batting

nine on one page, as the fielding nine on the other, and the fielding nine as the batsmen—the names of the two contending nines thus appearing on the book twice, once as batsmen, and once as fielders.

Each fielder is numbered from 1 to 9, and in recording, in the square of each inning, by whom players are put out, these figures are used to indicate the names of the fielders who put him out. The following abbreviations of words used to record the movements of each player during a game are now used by all scorers throughout the country, the system having been indorsed by the National Association in 1864.

A	—put out on first base.	L F	—put out by foul fly-catches.
B	“ “ second base.	R O	“ “ between the bases.
C	“ “ third base.	H R	home runs.
H	“ “ home base.	K	put out by three strikes.
F	“ by fly-catches.		

The above, at first sight, would appear to be a complicated alphabet to remember, but when the key is applied it will be at once seen that a boy could easily impress it on his memory in a few minutes. The explanation is simply this—we use the first three letters of the alphabet to indicate the three bases; the first letter of the words “Home” and “Fly,” and the last letter of the words “Bound,” “Foul” and “Struck.”

For some years there has been a decided waste of figuring over the record-scores of base-ball matches. Experience has shown that all that is essential in the record-score of a match for publication is just the amount of figures necessary for data in making up the season's averages of a player. Now, what comprises a player's averages? The answer is his average of base hits and his average of chances for putting players out—or assisting to put them out—arrived at by comparing the chances offered to those accepted. The figures required for this data are simply the record of times at the bat and base-hits made—not total, but only single—to cover the batting, and the chances offered and chances accepted to cover the fielding. The score of runs is immaterial, as it really has but little to do with the base-running, inasmuch as a runner is sent round his bases by hits or errors ten times to twice that he steals his way round. Stealing bases is exceptional; being sent round by hits or fielding errors is the rule. Add to this the score of runs made each inning, and a summary score showing runs earned, times, first bases made by fielding errors, and total fielding errors, and your record-score is complete as far as data for averages is concerned. The important question as to what are to be considered base-hits and what not, also what are to be regarded as chances offered, remains to be answered, and it can only be answered by an established

rule governing each special play. The new score is as follows; it is that of a game played on the ice at Prospect Park on Feb. 15, 1879.

SMITH'S SIDE.	At bat.	Base h.	Runs.	Ch. off.	Ch. ac.	BARNIE'S SIDE	At bat.	Base h.	Runs.	Ch. off.	Ch. ac.
Smith, c.....	5	3	4	13	11	Barnie, c.....	4	1	1	11	11
Cassidy, s. s....	5	2	1	6	6	Nelson, s. s....	4	1	0	7	5
Doescher, 3d b..	5	2	2	3	3	Campbell, 1st b.	4	3	1	8	7
Lavin, 1st b....	5	2	1	14	14	McDonald, 3d b.	4	0	0	10	7
Ryan, 2d b.....	5	1	2	4	4	Winslow, 2d b..	4	2	2	1	1
Savage, c. f.....	5	0	0	0	0	Ditmars, r. f..	4	2	1	1	1
Girard, p.....	5	0	1	0	0	Gilmore, p.....	4	1	0	4	3
Grac, r. f....	4	1	0	0	0	Bethel, c. f.....	4	0	1	6	0
Anderson, l. f...	3	0	0	3	3	Dunn, l. f.....	4	1	1	2	2
Totals	42	11	11	43	41	Totals	36	11	7	44	37

Smith's Side..... 1 0 3 0 1 2 1 0 3—11
 Barnie's Side..... 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 1—7

First base by errors—Smith's side, 1; Barnie's side, 6. Runs earned—Smith's side, 2; Barnie's side, 4. Total fielding errors—Smith's side, 5; Barnie's side, 13. Umpire, Mr. Chadwick. Time, 1h. 30m.

By this record-score it will be seen that while every error in fielding, as well as every good play made which bears upon the record of chances offered and accepted for putting opponents out, is duly recorded, no errors are directly charged to each player. For instance, suppose a hot line ball is hit to the short-stop which is sent with such force that he is not able to do anything but stop it, neither catching it on the fly nor being able to field in time to throw the runner out. In such a case the batsman is credited with a base-hit. Suppose, also, that the next ball hit is sent to short-stop, and is well held and thrown accurately to the first-baseman, but is muffed by the latter. In this case the short-stop is credited with a chance offered and accepted, while the first-baseman is charged with a chance offered and missed. This is the principle of the method, and it can readily be carried out in all its variations. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule which will have to be particularized, such as passed balls and wildly-pitched balls, which are not chances offered for putting players out, and therefore cannot be justly charged as chances not accepted, and yet they are errors to a certain extent.

THE COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP.

YALE vs. HARVARD.

Up to 1879 everything in the college championship contests, of each season went on as smoothly as the absence of any College Association rules to govern such matches would admit of. But last season a barrier to further success was introduced by the Brown University Club by their playing a professional pitcher in their college nine in direct violation of the old established rule governing strictly amateur nines. The question as to which college nine is the champion team of 1879 is one which has not as yet been satisfactorily answered. The Brown nine claims the best percentage of won games, Yale winning 8 and losing 4. But Yale won the most games. To add to the difficulty Harvard, though beaten by Brown, won the series of games with Yale. But the Harvard team, it is stated, was not strictly a legitimate one, that is, all its players were not regarded as eligible under the rules of customary usage. However that may be, one thing is certain, and that is that every game in which the Brown team played Richmond, after he had become the professional pitcher of the Worcester club, is null and void. This would therefore leave the question to be decided between the Yale and Harvard clubs. In regard to the Harvard team the *College Chronicle* in referring to the subject, says:

"The point involved is this: that though the return to the nine of Mr. Ernst, who has since graduation been in good faith a member of the Harvard Medical School, may be merely a matter of taste, the return of Mr. Tyng to the Harvard Law School, in order thereby to obtain a technical right to play on the nine, is in effect a breach of intercollegiate comity."

In regard to the question of the college championship, we candidly think that, in accordance with the customary rules which have been tacitly obeyed by the leading college clubs hitherto, the fact of the defeat of the Yale nine in three games out of the five played with the Harvards gives the latter the

championship. That is the way we figure it out. The record, by the best figures we can get at, is as follows:

CLUBS.	Yale.	Brown.	Harvard.	Princeton.	Dartmouth.	Amherst.	Won.	Played.	Per cent. won.
Yale.....	..	2	2	2	0	2	8	11	73
Brown.....	1	..	2	0	0	2	5	8	63
Harvard.....	3	0	..	1	1	1	6	11	55
Princeton.....	0	0	1	..	0	0	1	4	25
Dartmouth.....	0	1	0	0	..	1	2	4	50
Amherst.....	0	0	1	0	0	..	1	7	14
Games lost.....	4	3	6	3	1	6	23		

It is a curious fact that Harvard and Yale have both made 27 runs in their series together this season.

THE HARVARD AND YALE RECORDS.

The record of games played by the Harvard team of 1879 is as follows:

April 12,	New Bedford vs. Harvard.....	25	to	2
April 14,	Boston vs. Harvard.....	15		1
April 16,	Harvard vs. Beacon.....	5		4
April 23,	Harvard vs. Beacon..	6		6
April 26,	Harvard vs. Dartmouth.....	5		2
May 1,	Beacon vs. Harvard.....	3		1
May 3,	Brown vs. Harvard.....	21		5
May 6,	Clinton vs. Harvard.....	17		5
May 8,	Clinton vs. Harvard.....	8		0
May 10,	Yale vs. Harvard.....	11		5
May 17,	Harvard vs. Yale.....	2		0
May 21,	Brown vs. Harvard.....	6		2
May 23,	Princeton vs. Harvard.	5		2
May 24,	Harvard vs. Princeton.....	8		2
May 28,	Harvard vs. Dartmouth.....	11		3
June 2,	Harvard vs. Princeton*	3		3

June 11,	Gen. Worth vs. Harvard.....	10	to	4
June 13,	Utica vs. Harvard.....	6		4
June 14,	Harvard vs. Gen. Worth.....	9		5
June 17,	Harvard vs. Campello.....	7		2
June 18,	Worcester vs. Harvard.....	13		7
June 21,	Harvard vs. King Philip.....	18		5
June 23,	Yale vs. Harvard.....	9		5
June 25,	Harvard vs. Yale.....	7		3
June 26,	Harvard vs. Holyoke†.....	0		0
June 27,	Harvard vs. Yale.....	9		1

* 6 innings. † 13 innings.

Won, 11; lost, 13; tied, 2—26. Runs—Harvard, 134; opponents, 180. First-base hits—Harvard, 176; opponents, 215. Errors—Harvard, 174, opponents, 155.

Harvard won but two games against professional nines and lost six.

That of the Yale nine is also appended:

April 11,	Yale vs. Springfield.....	2	to	6
April 12,	Yale vs. Holyoke.....	10		14
April 23,	Yale vs. Monitor.....	20		2
April 30,	Yale vs. Springfield.....	1		3
May 3,	Yale vs. Princeton.....	13		8
May 7,	Yale vs. Atlantic.....	13		11
May 10,	Yale vs. Harvard.....	11		5
May 14,	Yale vs. Holyoke.....	5		1
May 17,	Yale vs. Harvard.....	0		2
May 24,	Yale vs. Amherst.....	15		1
May 30,	Yale vs. Brown.....	2		0
May 31,	Yale vs. Princeton.....	3		0
June 5,	Yale vs. Jersey City.....	0		1
June 7,	Yale vs. Springfield.....	5		19
June 9,	Yale vs. Brown.....	2		3
June 11,	Yale vs. Providence.....	10		6
June 13,	Yale vs. Holyoke.....	2		8
June 14,	Yale vs. Utica.....	1		2
June 19,	Yale vs. Worcester.....	0		2
June 20,	Yale vs. Springfield.....	0		8
June 21,	Yale vs. Amherst.....	10		4
June 23,	Yale vs. Harvard.....	9		5
June 25,	Yale vs. Harvard.....	3		7
June 28,	Yale vs. Harvard.....	4		9

It will be seen that Yale was defeated nine times by professional nines, and won only three such games.

The averages of the two clubs for 1879 are as follows:

HARVARD.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Games.	T. B.	B. H.	Total B. H.	P. C. of B. H. to T. at B.
Wright.....	16	65	21	26	.323
Tyng.....	17	71	18	24	.253
Coolidge.....	26	112	27	32	.241
Winsor.....	24	101	22	24	.217
Cohen.....	24	86	18	21	.209
W. A. Howe.....	7	29	6	9	.207
Ernst.....	14	61	12	16	.197
J. S. Howe.....	8	31	6	8	.193
Nunn.....	23	99	15	18	.151
Folsom.....	7	27	4	4	.148
Olmstead.....	25	92	13	13	.141
Alger ..	12	44	6	7	.136
Holden ..	10	42	5	6	.119
Nine others.....	21	71	3	3	.048
Totals.....	26	931	176	211	.178

FIELDING AVERAGES.

	Total Men Put Out.	Total T. As.	Errors.	Per Ct. of Ch. Ac.
Wright, 1st b.....	174	4	9	.952
W. A. Howe, c., c. f.....	25	10	3	.921
Coolidge, 2d b.....	76	73	15	.969
Ernst*, p., l. f.....	24	82	11	.906
Tyng*, c., p., etc.....	72	43	14	.891
Olmstead, 1st b., l. f.....	134	4	20	.873
Nunn, s. s.....	25	68	16	.853
Alger, c., p., l. f.....	41	33	14	.851
Holden*, r. f., 3d b.....	17	15	6	.842
Winsor, c. f., r. f., c., p....	29	44	18	.802
Cohen, 3d b., r. f.....	29	46	21	.781
Folsom, c., p., c. f.....	5	5	7	.583
J. S. Howe, l. f.....	4	0	3	.571
Nine others.....	30	16	17	.770
Totals.....	696	443	174	.867

* Ernst, p., had .938; Tyng, c., had .876; Holden, 3d b., had .900.

YALE.

	Games.	1st B. H.	Bases.	Errors.	B. H. per G.	Errors per G.
3 Parker, '80 3d b.....	24	27	40	13	1.13	.54
5 Hutchison, '80, s. s.....	24	24	34	22	1.00	.92
6 Lumb, '81, p.....	24	22	36	28	.92	1.17
8 Ripley, P. G., r. f.....	24	21	26	8	.88	.33
10 Walden, '81, 2d b.....	24	17	17	24	.70	1.00
7 Hopkins, '81, 1st b.....	23	21	23	14	.91	.61
9 Clark, '80, c. f.....	21	18	22	12	.82	.57
11 Camp, '80, l. f.....	22	15	27	5	.68	.22
4 Watson, '81, S., c.....	12	13	17	39	1.08	3.25
13 Smith, '80, M., c.....	8	5	5	26	.62	3.25
12 Stanton, '81, S., c.....	3	2	2	11	.66	3.66
1 Ives, '81, c.....	2	6	6	4	3.00	2.00
5 Booth, '79, S., c.....	1	1	1	7	1.00	7.00
1 Wilson, '79, c. f.....	1	3	3	0	3.00	0.00
2 Platt, '82, S., c. f.....	1	2	2	0	2.00	0.00
Total.....	207	261	213			
Total by opponents	170	216	235			

No averages of either the Princeton or Brown teams were sent us and therefore they are not published.

PLAYERS IN COLLEGE NINES OF 1879.

The following is the list of the regular nines of the six clubs which entered for the championship of 1879:

AMHERST.

Woodward, c.
Gould, p.
Child, 1st b.
Giffen, 2d b.
Tunstun, 3d b.
Chase, s. s.
Wertz, l. f.
Sawyer, c. f.
Blair, r. f.

BROWN.

Winslow, c.
Richmond, p.
Green, 1st b.
Ladd, 2d b.
Waterman, 3d b.
Dilts, s. s.
Eddy, l. f.
Hovey, c. f.
Meader, r. f.

DARTMOUTH.

Cram, c.
Rundlett, p.
Partridge, 1st b.
Mayer, 2d b.
Sutcliffe, 3d b.
Proctor, s. s.
Ripley, l. f.
Conant, c. f.
Perry, r. f.

HARVARD.

PRINCETON.

YALE.

Tyng, c.
 Ernst, p.
 Wright, 1st b.
 Coolidge, 2d b.
 Conen, 3d b.
 Elliott, s. s.
 Olinstead, l. f.
 Polson, c. f.
 Alger, r. f.

Schenck, c.
 Horton, p.
 Wigton, 1st b.
 Snook, 2d b.
 Pennock, 3d b.
 Warton, s. s.
 Vane Dyke, l. f.
 McNair, c. f.
 Duffield, r. f.

Watson, c.
 Lamb, p.
 Hopkins, 1st b.
 Walton, 2d b.
 Parker, 3d b.
 Hutcheson, s. s.
 Clark, l. f.
 Conner, c. f.
 Ripley, r. f.

COLLEGE GAMES.

One of the most exciting contests of the college season was the match between the Yale and Brown teams, played at New Haven, at Hamilton Park, on May 30th, when the Yale nine defeated the Browns, though the latter were aided by the services of the professional pitcher and catcher of the Worcester Club. The playing of both clubs for the first five innings was excellent, not a man being able to get further than third base. The sixth inning closed without either side having made a run. In the seventh inning, however, Smith and Ripley crossed the home-plate for Yale by errors on the part of Dilts, Winslow and Richmond, Clark being the only man to make a safe hit. The Brown nine came near scoring in this inning, Dilts leading off with a base-hit and going to second on Smith's error, and to third on a wild pitch. Greene struck out and Dilts attempted to steal home, but was put out by Lamb and Smith, closing the inning without a run. The next two innings resulted in blanks for both sides, and the Yale players came out victorious amid great enthusiasm by a score of 2 to 0. Winslow and Richmond proved a strong battery, as did Smith and Lamb, not a run being earned off either pitcher. The general field-support, too, was excellent, especially that of Ladd, Dilts, Hutchison, Walden and Parker in their respective positions.

YALE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROWN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hutchinson, s. s.	0	3	3	1	1	Richmond, p.	0	0	2	9	2
Parker, 3d	0	2	2	2	1	Hovey, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Lamb, p.	0	0	1	5	1	Meadler, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Walden, 2d b.	0	0	5	4	3	Winslow, c.	0	0	11	0	0
Hopkins, 1st b.	0	1	10	0	0	White, 1st b.	0	1	8	0	0
Camp, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Lad 1, 2d b.	0	0	1	2	0
Camp, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Dias, s. s.	0	1	1	5	1
Smith, c.	1	1	3	2	1	Greene, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Ripley, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Waterman, 3d.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals.	2	8	27	14	7	Totals.	0	5	27	17	3

Yale.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Brown.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hits—Walden, Camp, Smith, Ripley, Winslow. First base on balls—Yale, 1. First base on errors—Yale, 2; Brown, 3. Struck out—Yale, 7; Brown, 2. Balls called—on Richmond, 70; on Lamb, 66. Strikes called—off Richmond, 10; off Lamb, 12. Passed ball—Smith, 1. Wild pitch—Lamb, 1. Umpire, George J. Haler, of New Haven. Time, 2h. 10m.

The second best game played by a college nine with a professional team was that which took place at New Haven, on June 19th, between the Yale nine and the Worcester team. The Worcester is won in the tenth inning by a safe hit of Richmond, and errors of Watson, Parker and Walden, which also gave Whitney a run. Lamb pitched splendidly, and the fielding of Richmond, Irwin, Hutchinson, Walden, Nichols and Bushong was fine. The score was as follows:

WORCESTER.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	YALE.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Bennett, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0	Hutchinson, s. s.	5	0	1	1	3	0
Knight, r. f.	4	0	1	2	0	0	Parker, 3d b.	5	0	0	2	0	1
Richmond, l. f.	4	1	1	4	0	0	Lamb, p.	4	0	2	1	7	0
Whitney, 3d.	4	1	0	0	2	0	Walden, 2d b.	4	0	1	1	5	1
Sullivan, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0	1	Camp, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Nichols, p.	4	0	0	0	11	0	Camp, c. f.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Watson, s. s.	3	0	0	1	4	2	Watson, c.	4	0	0	6	2	5
Bushong, c.	3	0	0	7	1	1	Ripley, r. f.	4	0	0	13	0	0
Irwin, 2d b.	2	0	0	2	1	0	Hopkins, 1b.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals.	33	2	3	39	19	4	Totals.	38	0	6	39	17	7

Worcester.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2
Yale.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two base hits—Knight, Lamb. Struck out—Yale, 6; Worcester, 2. Passed balls—Watson, 4; Bushong, 1. Double play—Irwin and Sullivan. Sacrifice hit—Whitney. Umpire Mr. Hillyer. Time, 2h.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

The following are the records of the championship contests in the professional arena, from 1871 to 1876 inclusive:

RECORD FOR 1871.

CLUB.	Athletic.	Boston.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Olympic.	Haymaker.	Cleveland.	Kekionga.	Rockford.	Games Won.
Athletic.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boston.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mutual.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Olympic.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haymaker.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cleveland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kekionga.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rockford.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Games Lost.....	7	10	9	18	15	15	19	21	21	125

RECORD FOR 1872.

CLUB.	Boston.	Baltimore.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Troy.	Atlantic.	Cleveland.	Mansfield.	Eckford.	Olympic.	National.	Games Won.
Boston.....	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	39
Baltimore.....	0	1	1	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	3	34
Mutual.....	2	4	1	6	3	6	2	4	5	1	1	34
Athletic.....	4	5	3	1	2	4	3	2	5	1	1	30
Troy.....	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	15
Atlantic.....	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	8
Cleveland.....	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	6
Mansfield.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	3
Eckford.....	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Olympic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
National.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Games Lost.....	8	19	20	14	10	27	15	19	26	7	11	176

RECORD FOR 1873.

CLUB.	Boston.	Philadelphia	Baltimore.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Atlantic.	Washington.	Resolute.	Maryland.	Games Won.
Boston.....	..	5	7	6	4	8	9	4	0	33
Philadelphia.....	4	..	6	4	8	7	3	4	0	33
Baltimore.....	2	2	..	6	2	7	6	3	3	33
Mutual.....	2	4	2	..	4	7	4	4	0	29
Athletic.....	5	1	4	5	..	5	6	2	0	29
Atlantic.....	1	2	2	2	4	..	3	3	0	17
Washington.....	0	2	0	1	0	2	..	1	2	8
Resolute....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	0	2
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0
Games Lost.....	16	17	22	24	23	37	31	21	5	196

RECORD FOR 1874.

CLUB.	Boston.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Philadelphia	Chicago.	Atlantic.	Hartford.	Baltimore.	Games Won.
Boston.....	..	3	8	x	3	6	9	9	33
Mutual.....	2	..	4	1	9	7	5	5	42
Athletic.....	2	6	..	9	3	6	5	2	33
Philadelphia.....	2	3	1	..	7	6	4	4	29
Chicago.....	3	1	4	3	..	4	4	9	27
Atlantic.....	4	2	1	3	3	..	3	3	23
Hartford.....	1	2	2	4	1	3	..	3	17
Baltimore.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	9
Games Lost.....	18	23	23	29	31	33	37	38	223

RECORD FOR 1873.

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Red Stock'gs.	Washington.	Centennial.	Atlantic.	Western.	Games Won.
Boston.....	25	8	3	7	6	8	10	5	1	5	5	5	1	21
Athletic.....	25	..	3	6	5	7	6	7	0	5	2	7	0	23
Hartford.....	1	4	..	5	4	6	8	8	2	4	1	10	0	24
St. Louis.....	2	1	5	..	5	5	8	2	2	2	0	2	4	20
Philadelphia.....	0	2	4	5	..	7	2	4	1	2	3	7	0	27
Chicago.....	2	1	4	5	3	..	3	2	4	0	0	2	4	30
Mutual.....	0	3	2	0	5	3	..	4	2	0	2	7	1	29
New Haven.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	..	0	1	0	1	0	7
Red Stockings.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	2	0	0	2	4
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	..	0	0	0	4
Centennial.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	..	0	0	2
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	..	0	2
Western.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	1
Games Lost.....	8	20	25	29	31	37	38	39	14	22	13	42	12	353

RECORD FOR 1876.

CLUB.	Chicago.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Louisville.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Won.	Drawn.	Played.	Unplayed.	Full Total.
Chicago.....	..	6	4	9	9	7	7	10	52	0	65	4	73
Hartford.....	4	..	4	8	9	4	9	9	47	1	65	2	72
St. Louis.....	6	6	..	6	6	6	8	7	45	0	64	6	76
Boston.....	1	2	4	..	5	8	9	10	33	0	70	0	73
Louisville.....	1	1	4	5	..	5	6	8	30	3	63	4	73
Mutual.....	1	4	1	2	3	..	3	7	21	1	57	14	71
Athletic.....	1	1	0	1	2	4	..	5	14	1	60	11	71
Cincinnati.....	0	1	2	0	2	1	5	..	9	0	65	5	70
Games Lost.....	14	21	19	31	36	35	45	56	257	6	526	46	523

THE RECORD OF 1877.

CLUB.	Boston.	Louisville.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Games Won.
Boston.....	..	5	7	6	10	11	42
Louisville.....	4	..	6	10	8	7	35
Hartford.....	5	6	..	5	8	7	31
St. Louis.....	6	2	7	..	4	9	28
Chicago.....	2	4	4	8	..	8	26
Cincinnati.....	1	5	3	3	3	..	15
Games Lost.....	18	25	27	32	33	42	177

The above is the record as played. Below is the record as counted in making the award.

CLUB.	Boston.	Louisville.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Games Won.
Boston.....	..	5	7	6	10	31
Louisville.....	4	..	6	10	8	28
Hartford.....	5	6	..	5	8	24
St. Louis.....	6	2	7	..	4	18
Chicago.....	2	4	4	8	..	19
Games Lost.....	17	20	24	29	30	120

THE RECORD OF 1878.

CLUB.	Boston.	Cincinnati.	Providence.	Chicago.	Indianapolis.	Milwaukee.	Won.	Drawn.	Played.	Per cent Victories.
Boston.....	..	6	6	8	10	11	41	0	60	68
Cincinnati.....	6	..	9	10	4	8	37	1	61	61
Providence.....	6	3	..	6	10	8	33	2	62	55
Chicago.....	4	2	3	..	8	10	30	1	61	50
Indianapolis.....	2	8	2	4	..	8	24	3	63	49
Milwaukee.....	1	4	4	2	4	..	15	1	61	25
Games Lost.....	19	23	27	30	36	45	180	8	328	

THE RECORD OF 1879.

CLUBS.	Providence.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Troy.	Syracuse.	Won.	Drawn.	Played.	Per cent. of Won Games.	Victories Counting.	Defeats Counting.
Providence.....	..	8	6	7	10	8	10	10	59	1	84	.705	55	23
Boston.....	4	..	9	4	7	10	11	9	54	0	84	.628	49	29
Buffalo.....	6	3	..	6	7	8	11	5	46	1	78	.592	44	32
Chicago.....	5	8	6	..	3	8	8	8	46	4	79	.565	44	32
Cincinnati.....	2	5	3	8	..	8	9	8	43	1	8	.513	38	36
Cleveland.....	4	2	4	4	4	..	5	4	27	0	82	.311	24	53
Troy.....	2	1	1	3	2	6	..	4	19	2	75	.253	19	56
Syracuse.....	2	2	3	1	4	7	2	..	22	1	70	.357	15	27
Games Lost.....	25	30	32	33	37	55	56	48	316					

It will be seen by the above figures that in the recorded games played, won and lost, Chicago occupies fourth place, owing to that club's having sustained one more defeat than the Buffalo Club; but by the counting of the game Cincinnati vs. Chicago, Aug. 13, claimed by the Chicagoes as forfeited by the Cincinnatiis, the Chicagoes take third place in the count, according to the decision of the League Board of Directors. By the record of games played, however, the Chicago Club occupies the position given it in the above table.

In 1871 the series was best three in five games. In 1872 the series was five games. In 1873 it was nine, and in 1874, '75 and '76 it was ten games. The Athletics won the pennant in 1871; the Bostons in 1872, '73, '74 and '75; and the Chicagoes in 1876.

The champion team of 1871 was as follows: Malone, catcher; McBride, pitcher; Fisher, first base; Reach, second base; Meyerle, third base; Radcliffe, short-stop; Cathbert, left-field; Sausenderfer, center-field; Huebell, right-field; with Bechtel and Tom Pratt as assistants.

The champion team of 1872 was as follows: McVey, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; Gould, first base; Barnes, second base; Schaler, third base; George Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; Harry Wright, center-field; F. Rogers, right-field; Birdsall, assistant.

The champion team for 1873 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; Manning, first base; Barnes, second base; Schaler, third base; Geo. Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; H. Wright, center-field; Sweezy, right-field; Birdsall, assistant.

The champion team for 1874 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; O'Rourke, first base; Barnes, second base; Schuler, third base; George Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; Harry Wright, center-field; McVey, right-field; Hall and Beals, assistants.

The champion team for 1875 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; McVey, first base; Barnes, second base; Schuler, third base; Geo. Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; O'Rourke, center-field; Manning, right-field; Beals, H. Wright and Heikert, assistants.

The champion team for 1876 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; McVey, first base; Barnes, second base; Anson, third base; Peters, short-stop; Glenn, left-field; Hines, center-field; Abby, right-field, Bulaskie as assistant.

The champion team of 1877 was as follows: Brown, catcher; Bond, pitcher; White, first base; Geo. Wright, second base; Merrell, third base; Sutton, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; O'Rourke, center-field; Schuler, right field; W. White, assistant.

The champion team of 1878 was as follows: Snyder, catcher; Bond, pitcher; Merrell, first base; Burdock, second base; Sutton, third base; George Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; O'Rourke, center-field; and Manning, right-field.

The series of games in 1877 and 1878 was twelve games.

The champion line of 1879 was as follows: Gross, catcher; Ward, pitcher; Star, first base; Farrell, second base; McGeary, third base; George Wright, short-stop; York, left-field; Hines, center-field; and James O'Rourke, right-field, with Braun, Hagen and Mathews, as assistants.

The following is the number of victories and defeats of the clubs that have won the championship since the first professional association was organized:

		Victories.	Defeats.
Athletic	1871	22	7
Bostons	1872	39	8
Bostons	1873	43	16
Bostons	1874	52	18
Bostons	1875	71	8
Congress	1876	50	14
Bostons	1877	31	18
Bostons	1878	41	19
Providence	1879	59	25

In glancing over the record of the League championship games of 1879 we find that out of the 316 games played—exclusive of the warm matches—there were 35 model games

-- games marked by scores of 3 runs and less—277 single figure games, and 89 double-figure games. The record is as follows:

CLUBS.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Providence.	Syracuse.	Troy.	Model Games.
Boston.....	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	5
Buffalo.....	0	0	1	1	5	1	1	2	11
Chicago.....	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cleveland.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Providence.....	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	5
Syracuse.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Troy.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Total lost.....	2	5	3	2	12	3	5	3	33

The record of the single-figure games in 1879 is as follows:

CLUBS.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Providence.	Syracuse.	Troy.	Total Won.
Boston.....	..	..	2	5	2	2	3	6	22
Buffalo.....	3	..	4	5	8	6	4	5	35
Chicago.....	7	5	..	3	5	4	7	4	38
Cincinnati.....	4	2	6	..	5	2	7	4	30
Cleveland.....	2	3	2	3	..	3	2	4	19
Providence.....	5	4	3	5	2	..	6	6	35
Syracuse.....	3	2	1	3	5	2	..	2	18
Troy.....	1	1	2	1	4	2	4	..	15
Total lost.....	25	24	20	25	44	21	33	35	227

The following is the record of the "Chicago" games which marked the championship contests of the League for 1879:

May 1,	Boston vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo.....	5	to	0
June 9,	Boston vs. Buffalo, at Boston.....	9		0
June 11,	Boston vs. Cleveland, at Boston.....	1		0
June 19,	Boston vs. Cincinnati, at Boston.....	6		0
July 21,	Boston vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	9		0
July 28,	Boston vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse.....	12		0
July 30,	Boston vs. Troy, at Troy.....	8		0
Aug. 2,	Boston vs. Troy, at Troy.....	9		0
Aug. 6,	Boston vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse.....	7		0
Aug. 15,	Boston vs. Syracuse, at Boston.....	13		0
Aug. 21,	Boston vs. Troy, at Boston.....	16		0
Sept. 8,	Boston vs. Chicago, at Boston.....	10		0
Sept. 9,	Boston vs. Chicago, at Boston.....	4		0
May 20,	Buffalo vs. Syracuse, at Buffalo.....	8		0
June 14,	Buffalo vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse.....	10		0
June 25,	Buffalo vs. Cleveland, at Buffalo.....	3		0
July 1,	Buffalo vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	9		0
Aug. 11,	Buffalo vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	2		0
Aug. 12,	Buffalo vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	2		0
Aug. 26,	Buffalo vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati.....	4		0
Sept. 22,	Buffalo vs. Cincinnati, at Buffalo.....	3		0
May 28,	Chicago vs. Boston, at Boston.....	6		0
May 30,	Chicago vs. Boston, at Boston.....	8		0
July 15,	Chicago vs. Troy, at Chicago.....	11		0
July 16,	Chicago vs. Troy, at Chicago.....	4		0
Aug. 2,	Chicago vs. Cleveland, at Chicago.....	7		0
July 21,	Cincinnati vs. Troy, at Cincinnati.....	10		0
July 15,	Cincinnati vs. Providence, at Chicago.....	9		0
Aug. 12,	Cincinnati vs. Chicago, at Cincinnati.....	5		0
Sept. 6,	Cincinnati vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse.....	6		0
Aug. 15,	Cleveland vs. Chicago, at Cleveland.....	2		0
Sept. 9,	Cleveland vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse.....	5		0
May 30,	Providence vs. Buffalo, at Providence.....	4		0
June 6,	Providence vs. Chicago, at Providence.....	3		0
May 28,	Syracuse vs. Cleveland, at Syracuse.....	4		0
July 2,	Syracuse vs. Troy, at Syracuse.....	4		0
Aug. 14,	Syracuse vs. Boston, at Boston.....	4		0
Aug. 21,	Syracuse vs. Providence, at Providence.....	7		0
May 16,	Troy vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo.....	1		0
June 23,	Troy vs. Syracuse, at Troy.....	6		0



ALBERT G. SPALDING.

The second of our illustrated sketches of noteworthy baseball players is that celebrated strategic pitcher of the professional class of the fraternity familiarly known as "Al Spalding," who was in the champion nine of the Boston Club from 1871 to 1875, inclusive, and was the pitcher and manager of the Chicago nine when they won the championship pennant in 1876. Since that year he has been practically out of the arena, being now the proprietor of an excellent sporting goods establishment in Chicago.

"Al" began playing ball in a junior nine at Rockford, Ill., in 1853, and he played as a junior until 1866, when he was chosen pitcher of the Forest City nine of Rockford, then the amateur rivals of the Chicago Excelsiors. We first saw Mr. Spalding play in the contest which took place at Dexter Park, Chicago, July 25, 1867, between the Forest City nine of Rockford and the Washington Nationals, then on a tour through

the West. In the former nine Spalding was pitcher, Ross Barnes acted as short stop, and Addy played at second base. Previously the Nationals had easily defeated the clubs of Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis. A special interest was taken in this game by the Chicago people inasmuch as the Excelsiors of that city—the rivals of the Rockford nine—were to play the Nationals the next day. To the surprise and chagrin of the Nationals they were defeated by the Forest City nine, by the following score:

Forest City..... 2 8 5 0 1 8 0 1 4—29

National..... 3 5 0 3 0 7 3 0 2—23

Base hits—Forest City, 17; National, 21.

Earned runs—Forest City, 4; National, 3.

The victory was largely due to Spalding's pitching. The success of the Excelsior's rivals set the latter wild to duplicate the victory, but the next day the Nationals played a splendid game, and won by the following score:

National..... 7 5 21 5 1 8 1 0 1—49

Excelsior..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1—4

Base hits—National, 37; Excelsior, 6.

Earned runs—National, 9; Excelsior, 1.

It was this victory which brought Spalding into notice. Harry Wright saw into the merits of Spalding, and after that still more distinguished himself as pitcher of the Forest City professionals of 1870, he was selected by Harry as the pitcher of the new Boston nine of 1871, and it was in this club that Spalding won his reputation as the most successful strategist in base-ball pitching ever known to the professional fraternity. It was Spalding who visited England early in the spring of 1874 as the *army courier* of the Boston and Athletic Clubs, and his able management of the affairs of the team was noteworthy. We quote from the description of the players of the visiting teams contained in the base-ball book of 1875, as follows:

"Spalding is justly regarded as one of the most successful of the strategic class of pitchers. In judgment, command of the ball, pluck, endurance and nerve, in his position he has no superior; while his education and gentlemanly qualities place him above the generality of base-ball players. As a batsman he now equals the best of what are called 'sensitive' batsmen—men who use their heads more than their muscle in handling the ball. His forte in delivery is the success with which he changes a change of pace from swift to medium, a great essential in successful pitching. Spalding is a thorough representative of the spirited young men of the Western States, he being from Illinois."

This does but simple justice to this model professional pitcher, who is one of the most gentlemanly and intelligent players of his class. Of thorough integrity of character, quiet demeanor, and of marked executive ability, even outside of his special position he stands as a most creditable exemplar of the national game.

PITCHING AVERAGES.

The pitching averages of the pitchers of the National Association clubs of 1879, who played in ten games and over are given below. They are the official figures of the Secretary of the National Association, Mr. Jas. A. Williams.

PITCHERS' AVERAGES, 1879.

	Rank	No. of Games.	No. of Times at B.	No. of Opponents.	No. of Runs Made.	No. of Runs Earned.	No. of Sacrifice Hits.	No. of Base-hits by Opponents.	Average No. R. made to game.	Average No. R. L. to game.	Average No. Base-hits to game.	P. C. of R. made to Times at Bat	P. Cent. of R. L. to Times at Bat	P. Cent. of R. H. to Times at Bat
Corcoran, Springfield.	1	28	976	115	31	13	214	4.10	1.10	10	7.41	117	051	519
Richmond, Worcester.	2	28	951	108	32	44	179	3.92	1.14	14	6.39	113	033	516
Critchley, Albany . .	3	47	1709	177	65	35	430	3.76	1.42	31	5.30	103	029	504
Leary, Manchester . . .	4	33	1331	176	50	42	290	5.31	1.51	33	7.32	149	041	551
Adams, Springfield.	4	30	723	117	30	24	177	5.21	1.33	33	6.31	141	040	544
Keefe, Utica & N. Bed.	5	25	751	132	41	51	214	5.07	1.33	33	6.07	137	047	533
Lynch, National. . . .	6	45	1537	212	76	33	273	4.71	1.63	36	6.41	132	049	572
Welch, Holyoke. . . .	7	36	1417	145	58	51	394	4.63	1.36	36	6.41	132	030	563
Cory, Rochester. . . .	8	21	751	144	32	32	325	4.33	1.33	33	5.30	135	049	563
Nichols, Worcester . .	9	12	497	94	35	32	157	3.33	1.11	11	4.41	147	050	574
Kent, New Bedford . .	10	25	1100	194	103	43	328	4.43	1.33	33	6.41	174	053	577

PROFESSIONAL TEAM CAPTAINS.

"Who shall we have to captain the nine?" was the general query at the meetings of club stockholders last spring when the teams of 1879 were being organized; and the practical answer made to the question was one which had an important bearing on the welfare and success of each team during the season's campaign. "Let the men select their own captain," was one response; "The manager had better appoint the captain," was another; while in a third case the leading official of the club took upon himself the responsibility of appointing the captain. The difficulty in the way of either one of these plans succeeding was the fact that in too many cases there was no man in the team competent to fill the bill properly. If one of the players from among whom the captain had to be selected was found able to act as captain from his knowledge of the rules of the game and of points of play, he was also generally found to be deficient in other and equally essential qualifications for the position—that is, he either lacked the power to control his team by possessing their confidence and respect, or he had not the requisite coolness and nerve in trying positions in a match; or he needed that important essential, a control of temper. Hence the captaincy of teams, in many instances, fell into hands unfitted for the duties devolving upon the position. To be able to captain a first-class professional nine properly is to do something scarcely one player out of fifty can do? Let us glance for a moment at the qualifications necessary in a first-rate captain of a nine, and then we can judge better whether the club-team about selecting a captain possesses any player competent to fill the office even acceptably. No position in a professional nine requires such marked and peculiar abilities as that of a first-class captain. One of the most important requisites is thorough control of temper—without that, all the other essentials will be practically useless; for of what avail are familiarity with the points of play, or even a thorough knowledge of the rules of the game and of strategy, if the judgment is to be warped and marred by an uncurbed temper? Then, again, a model captain has a quiet way of doing his work, and a happy tendency of commanding obedience from his men, which tells with great effect; while an ordinary, commonplace captain simply uses his power in a way that only irritates and annoys his men, and draws from them but a sullen and reluctant obedience at best. There is a vast difference in the quality of the field-work done by a team who only obey their

captain because the penalty of disobedience is a forfeiture of salary, and that prompt assent to the captain's plans and opinions in the field-play of the team which respect and esteem of the officer in power alone exact. The possession of power to control players is something which tempts a man to show his true disposition when he least expects it; and just here, in this one thing, comes in a test as to whether this, that or the other man is fitted to act as captain. Look at a regiment of soldiers with its ten captains, and note the difference in the action of the companies under their command. While all are bound by army rules to a certain strict obedience to the commands of their captain, how differently are these commands obeyed! With one captain how prompt to each beck and call is every man in the ranks, while with another nothing but the letter of the law is obeyed. Just so is it in the captaincy of professional nines; and hence it is that so much importance is attached to the selection of the captain. Of course, when you have a manager who, to a certain extent, practically performs many of the duties of field-captain, the nominal captain becomes the mere vehicle for carrying out the behests of the man really at the head. But in cases where the manager is not sufficiently posted to interfere with the field-work in a match, then the selection of the captain becomes a very important matter.

There is another thing to be taken into consideration in selecting the team captain, and that is to let your choice be guided by the ability a certain player possesses for ruling his men by showing that he takes an interest in their personal welfare; to that extent, in fact, that it is a pleasure to him to see them excel in their work. It is only this that will elicit that willing obedience which yields the best returns. It should be borne in mind that no player can captain a nine without giving umbrage to his men in some way or other; the exigencies of the game involve the commission of errors of one kind or another to an extent that will give rise to censure, perhaps unjust rebuke, too, at times; but when this censure comes from a captain who is known to do his best for his men, it only temporarily annoys, and frequently is silently passed by. Not so when an arbitrary, hot tempered captain has control; then the natural result is an effort of his men to "square with him," even at the cost of some point in the game being lost; and with this follows that feeling of ill will and discord which is death alike to discipline and effective play.

One thing it is very essential to look out for in organizing a team and selecting a captain, and that is to see that there be no rivals for the office in the ranks. In other words, avoid having ex-captains or ex-managers in your team; or if this cannot be avoided, see to it that no loophole be left for the ambitious hopes of preferment by the **ex-captain** or manager

in the team who has been obliged to accept a subordinate position.

Another important matter for consideration is that the player selected for captain should possess determination of character. An effective captain must know no such word as vacillation. The captain—like the woman—"who hesitates is lost." Let him be a man who, after once having decided, abides by that decision; not, of course, with that mule-like obstinacy which admits of no advice or instruction, but with that prompt determination which marks a man of strong character.

Now, it will be readily seen that the requisites alluded to above are such as but few players possess. That is just what we pointed out in the beginning, and it is to show what characteristics are needed in an efficient man for the position that we hope to present the rules to govern the selection.

Still one more point and we have done with our model captain. While it is, of course, proper that the captain should be held to a due responsibility for the conduct of his men on the field—the club manager should attend to them off the field—this should only be done when he is given full power to act, and not when he is made only nominally captain through the interference of the manager, or some club official, or stockholder, who, by his petting of one or more men of the team, practically nullifies the orders of the captain. To place a man in command of a nine and then allow this, that or the other club official to instruct players what to do in the field, or to insist upon the men being placed or appointed to their respective positions in opposition to the captain's wishes, at the same time holding the captain responsible for the faulty play of so badly governed a team, is a gross act of injustice. The fact is, no club team can be successfully organized or properly run while the club board of directors or any other club officials are allowed to interfere outside the line of their special duties. The club manager finds his duties confined to the disbursement of expenses, the collection of receipts, and the looking after the general welfare of the team, and, in fact, "running the team" outside of the field, while the captain runs the team on the field, and there only.

CRICKETERS VS. BALL-PLAYERS.

A noteworthy contest of the season was the match at base-ball, played on Oct. 16th, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, between the English cricket-players under Daft, and George Wright's Providence nine. A more amusing match had not occurred on the same grounds since the old "maffin" games were played, over a dozen years ago. Whatever blunders of play or inaptitude for cricket the base-ball players who were novices in the English game, had displayed the day before, they were as nothing compared with the failure of the majority of the cricketers to comprehend the mysteries of base-ball, or to play the game even up to the mark of third-rate base-ball players. The odds George Wright gave Daft's team were more than double those received by the ball-players in the cricket match, inasmuch as they not only gave the cricketers ten men in the field to nine, and five outs to the regulation three, but they gave them the services of two good professional players in the two prominent positions of pitcher and catcher.

The game began at 3:25 p. m., with the Cricketers at the bat, and, after Knowdell and Schenck—the two ball-players given them—had been disposed of, the fun began. To attempt to describe the match in detail would fill a page. It was amusing enough to see the futile efforts of the Cricketers to hit Mathews's curved pitching; but that was nothing to the fun created by the efforts to put the Providence team out when the Cricketers went to the field, especially when the ball-team ran their bases. The richest scene of the contest occurred in the third inning: Farrell was on second base, when O'Rourke hit a ball to Emmett, who, seeing Farrell running to third, threw the ball on the call to Selby, who caught Farrell napping between the bases. While the latter was running backward and forward between second and third bases, O'Rourke ran down to second base, and was of course caught between first and second at the same time. After chasing Farrell up and down for a while, Selby held the ball and began to inquire into the position, holding it ready, however, to use at once. By this time all the fielders had collected around the base runners, who coolly stood off the bases waiting events, the crowd shouting with laughter. At last, after two or three attempts to run the players out, O'Rourke got back safe to first base, and Farrell made his third. The scene at the time was worthy the pencil of Nast, for not only were all the Cricketers around the ball-players, literally surrounding the enemy, but they were all talking at once in broad Yorkshire and Nottingham dialect. Three times did this uproar business give the crowd work for their ribble muscles.

One Selby—a noted English sprint-runner—ran out Mathews, but the others all escaped. In the fourth inning Ulyett won a round of applause by a pretty running catch of a fly-ball from Gross's bat at left field, and he made another in the fifth inning.

Shrewsbury and Emmett made a neat play, too, in putting out O'Rourke at first base. In fact, these three, together with Selby and Bates, were the only players of the cricket team in the match who showed any aptitude for base-ball. Barnes was useless at right field, and Pinder and Morley but little better in the positions they occupied. At the bat Barnes was lucky enough to make a base-hit, as did Shrewsbury; but the others found it almost impossible to hit a ball, and yet it looked quite easy to them. The Providence nine simply toyed with the cricketers, running bases carelessly, fielding loosely—except Sammy Wright—and not batting. Neither Schenck nor Knowdell had any assistance from their cricket fellows, the latter playing their own game, and consequently, bases were run on them with impunity. The conclusion arrived at from the two days' play was that a party of eleven amateur ball-players who never played cricket, and without any one to direct them, could go into a cricket match and make a better show at the English game than the most noted line professional cricketers could in a base-ball match.

After the match was over, the Cricketers were asked their opinion of base-ball; those who had played well in the match spoke favorably of it, while those who had failed ran it down, just as base-ball-players do cricket when they cannot play that game. The score of the match as played—six innings by the cricketers and five by the ball-players—is as follows:

CRICKETERS.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	B. PLAYERS.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Knowdell, c.	4	0	1	5	0	1	G. Wright, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1	0
Schenck, p.	4	0	0	0	0	1	Hine, c. f.	4	3	0	0	0	0
Shrewsby, r. f.	4	0	1	1	2	2	Gross, c.	4	1	1	11	3	0
Pinder, 2d b.	3	0	0	1	1	4	McClellan, r. f.	3	1	0	0	0	1
Morley, s. s.	3	0	0	0	0	2	Farrell, 2d b.	3	2	0	5	1	1
Emmett, 1b.	3	0	0	4	1	1	O'Rourke, 1b.	3	2	0	11	0	1
Ulyett, l. f.	3	1	0	2	1	1	S. Wright, s. s.	3	2	1	1	8	1
Bates, c. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	Mathews, p.	3	2	2	0	2	0
Barnes, r. f.	3	0	1	0	1	0	Cramer, l. f.	3	1	0	0	1	1
Selby, 3d b.	3	0	0	1	0	4							
Totals.	33	1	3	14	6	16	Totals.	20	15	6	30	16	4
Cricketers					0	0						1	0
Ball-players					1	3						5	—15

First base on errors—Cricketers, 4; Ball-players, 10. Umpire, Mr. Pike of the Albany Club. Time, 1h. 50m.

THE PROSPECT PARK CHAMPIONSHIP.

The best played game in this series of amateur matches for 1879 was the game played on August 9th when a ten innings contest was had between the Nameless and the Commercial nines, the match being drawn. The score was as follows:

COMMERCIAL.	R	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NAMELESS.	R	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Donahue, l. f.	0	0	3	3	1	Lee, 2d b.	0	0	2	8	2
Gass, c.	2	2	6	0	2	Scribner, s. s. . . .	0	1	1	5	2
Sweeney, c. f.	1	1	1	1	1	Nelson, c. f.	1	1	1	2	0
Connelly, s. s.	0	2	0	0	0	Smith, c.	0	2	3	1	0
Hatfield, 2d b.	0	0	1	5	0	Bunce, l. f.	0	0	1	1	0
Pelz, 3d b.	0	0	0	0	1	Dentham, 1st b. . . .	0	0	16	0	0
Cartwright, 1b. . . .	1	1	16	0	0	Grierson, 3d b. . . .	0	0	4	0	2
Neering, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Jackson, p.	2	2	1	0	0
Housling, p.	0	0	1	0	1	Benner, r. f.	1	1	1	6	1
Totals.	4	6	30	9	6	Totals.	4	7	30	23	7
Commercial.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—4
Nameless.	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—4

The committee having authority to award the pennant decided the question by the appended tables:

CLUBS	Polytechnic.	Nameless.	Dauntless.	Commercial.	Putnam.	Barrett.	Wm.	Gams.
Polytechnic. . . . .	..	2	2	0	2	0	6	7
Nameless.	1	..	2	1	2	2	8	11
Dauntless.	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial.	0	1	1	..	1	0	3	0
Putnam.	0	0	1	1	..	0	2	7
Barrett.	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	2
Games Lost.	1	3	6	2	5	2	19	0

The Barrett and Commercial clubs not having played one game with all the other clubs, are thereby thrown out. The Putnam and Dauntless clubs not having played their full quota of games together, but having played one game with all other clubs, the Polytechnic and Nameless can only be

credited with one game each out of the number played with them. The corrected schedule is as follows:

CLUBS.	Polytechnic.	Nameless.	Danubios.	Putnam.	Wright.	Worcester.
Polytechnic.....	..	2	1	1	..	3
Nameless.....	1	..	1	1	..	3
Danubios.....	0	0	..	1	1	4
Putnam.....	0	0	1	..	1	4
Lost.....	1	2	3	3	9	

THE GAME IN THE SOUTH.

One of the best played professional games ever witnessed in the South took place at New Orleans on February 8th, 1880, the occasion being the opening of the Crescent City ball grounds in that city. The contestants in the match were Manager Bancroft's new Worcester club team, and the team of the New Orleans professional club known as the J. S. Wright. The visitors were tired out by their long journey, not having had any rest after their arrival, they stepping, as it were, from the train to the ball field. The Wright's, on the contrary, were in good trim. The game was a series of blanks, and, as each succeeding inning was finished without any runs being scored, the interest increased, and every movement was anxiously watched. The nearest approach to scoring was in the third inning, when Reilly of the visitors made a fine hit which gained him second base, and he stole third, but was caught out while endeavoring to run home. The game was one of the finest ever played in New Orleans, there being only two errors made. Nichols and Bennett won the honors of the day. Nichols, by his superior pitching, kept his opponents from making more than two safe hits. Keefe, considering his stiffness, also played in fine form, and succeeded in striking out 13 of his opponents. The result was entirely unexpected. The game was called on the ninth inning, on account of darkness. The following is the score:

WORCESTER.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	J. S. WRIGHT.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, l. f. . .	4	0	1	0	0	0	Fickerson, cf. .	4	0	0	1	0	0
Knight, r. f. .	4	0	0	1	0	0	Nichols, p. . .	3	0	1	2	8	1
Ward, 3d b. .	4	0	0	0	1	0	Bennett, c. . .	2	0	0	6	3	0
Brown, c. f. .	3	0	0	1	0	0	Lorch, r. f. . .	4	0	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, 1b. .	4	0	0	6	0	0	Irwin, 2d b. .	3	0	0	1	3	0
Creamer, 2b. .	3	0	0	3	1	0	O'Donnell, s. s. .	4	0	1	0	1	0
Wright, s. s. .	3	0	0	0	0	0	Livadakis, 3b. .	4	0	0	3	2	0
Reilly, c. . . .	3	0	0	16	2	0	Nick, l. f. . . .	4	0	0	1	0	0
Keefe, b. . . .	3	0	1	0	17	0	Connors, 1 b. .	4	0	0	12	0	1
Totals.	31	0	2	27	21	0	Totals.	32	0	3	27	17	2
Worcester. . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	Worcester. . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. S. Wright . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	J. S. Wright . .	0	0	0	0	0	0

First base on called balls—Worcester, 3; Wright, 1. First base on errors—Worcester, 1. Struck out—Worcester, 3; Wright, 13. Two-base hits—Reilly and Nichols. Umpire, D. Mack, R. E. Lee Club. Time, 2h. 30m.

On Feb 12th the visiting Worcester team played a match with the team of the Lone Star club of New Orleans. Both teams had received accessions to their playing strength, and a close contest was anticipated. Ward of the champion Providence team pitched in the Worcester nine, and Keefe of the Albanys in the other. The Lone Stars led up to the third inning when the Worcesters tied their score, and from that time until darkness stopped play not a run was added to the score on either side.

In the tenth inning Brennan and Tracy came into collision while endeavoring to make a catch, and the latter was hurt so badly as to prevent him playing any farther in the game. As it was quite dark at the end of the tenth inning, the game was called with the score as appended:

WORCESTER.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	LONE STAR.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, l. f. . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	Bennett, c. f. .	4	1	1	3	0	1
Knight, r. f. .	4	0	0	0	0	0	Reilly, c. . . .	4	0	0	3	2	1
Ward, p. . . .	4	0	1	0	18	1	Nichols, s. s. .	4	0	0	1	5	0
Brown, c. f. .	4	1	1	0	0	1	Keefe, p. . . .	4	0	1	1	5	1
Sullivan, 3b. .	4	0	1	0	1	0	Tracy, c. f. . .	4	0	0	1	0	0
Creamer, 2b. .	4	0	0	4	0	0	Brennan, 2b. .	4	0	0	2	4	1
Wright, s. s. .	4	0	1	1	4	0	Collins, 3d b. .	4	0	1	2	1	0
Poley, 1st b. .	4	0	0	11	0	1	Tennysen, 1b. .	4	0	1	16	0	0
Bushong, c. .	4	0	1	11	0	1	Redon, l. f. . .	4	0	0	1	0	0
Totals.	35	1	5	30	23	4	Totals.	34	1	4	30	17	4
Worcester. . . .	0	0	1	0	0	0	Worcester. . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lone Star. . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	Lone Star. . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0

First base by errors—Worcester, 1; Lone Star, 1. Struck out—Worcester, 1; Lone Star, 12. Wild pitch—Keefe. Umpire, D. Mack of the R. E. Lee Club. Time, 2h. 4 .



JOE START.

THE third illustrated sketch of noteworthy base-ball players is Joe Start, or "reliable Joe," as he is familiarly called by the fraternity at large. The first time we saw Joe play in a match was on the occasion of the contest between the old Atlantic nine and the old Enterprise nine of Brooklyn. Joe was the first baseman of the Enterprise Club, and one of his companions was Jack Chapman, who played at short field in the same match. This was on the 16th of July, 1860—nineteen years ago. The ensuing year saw Start, Chapman and Crane in the reorganized Atlantic nine, these young players occupying the positions in the Atlantic nine previously held by Price, Peter O'Brien, and Archy McMahon, viz., first base, left and center fields. Afterward, when John Oliver retired from second base in the Atlantic nine Crane took that position.

he remained with the Atlantics until 1871, when Pearce, Charley Smith, Ferguson, and Joe went into the Mutual Club and there Joe remained until 1876, when he joined Ferguson in the Hartford nine where he remained until 1878, when he was engaged to play with Ferguson's nine in Chicago. Here he could have stayed, but he preferred coming eastward, and in the Fall of 1878 he accepted a position in George Wright's new nine for Providence, for 1879. Thus in eighteen years of playing Joe has belonged to but five clubs, viz., the Enterprise, Atlantic, Mutual, Hartford and Chicago. In 1880 Joe will be in his 37th year and will have been playing baseball for over twenty years. In all that time not the breath of suspicion ever has tarnished the bright escutcheon of his reputation as an honest player. His integrity of character has been as valuable as capital during his career as a professional, as has his skill in his home position in the field. He can now command the highest salary paid to the occupant of a first-baseman, not because he can play the position so well, but because he can always be relied upon for honest and faithful service, and is well known to be beyond the reach of temptation at the hands of the gambling pool ring vultures of the profession who are ever on the watch for victims. Joe is honest by instinct and not by calculation. He goes honestly because it is his nature, and not because it is "the best policy."

The good name he bears in this one great essential of a professional base-ball player, points a lesson to the fraternity they would do well to profit by. It gives him the means in these hard times, of living comfortably, besides enabling him to support a widowed mother to whom he has ever been a dutiful son.

Contrast the position of the honest player enabled to earn a salary of \$2,000 a year, with the pitiful position of the player expelled for "crookedness" who cannot earn six dollars a week at hard labor. The one honored and esteemed by the fraternity, the other looked upon with loathing and contempt by every honest man. All honor to Joe Start, the old Atlantic first-baseman.

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THE PLAYING RULES OF 1880.

The following are the playing rules of the National Association of professional players adopted by the Convention in New York in February, 1880, which rules will govern all the clubs in the country, professional and amateur, outside of the eight clubs of the League Association, the National College Association having adopted the National rules for their championship games of 1880. The only important difference between these and the League rules is that the National rules do not admit of the boys' rule of the bound catch, and that they do allow a batsman to use either the round bat or the new four-sided bat. In all other essentials the rules are the same in both Associations.

RULE FIRST.—THE MATERIALS OF THE GAME

SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one quarter inches in circumference. It must be composed of wooden yarn, and of two horse-hide covers, inside and outside, with yarn between said covers. It shall contain one ounce of round molded rubber, vulcanized; and a ball made according to the above specifications and stamped "National Association," and guaranteed, shall be the only lawful ball for use in all games in the Association; and further, that no other ball shall be legal during 1880. By vote of delegates, the "Mahn National Association Ball" was adopted, each ball to be in single box, wrapped in foil, with a band around each box, with the autograph of maker on each band. The maker shall furnish a sample and specifications to the Secretary, which shall be the standard for all balls furnished by said maker. All balls used by this Association shall be furnished by the manufacturer, direct, at the same price as last year.

SEC. 2. In all games, the ball or balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and shall become the property of the winning club.

SEC. 3. When the ball becomes out of shape, or cut or rip-

ped so as to expose the yarn, or in any way so injured as to be unfit for fair use, a new ball shall be called for by the umpire at the end of an even inning, at the request of either captain. Should the ball be lost during a game, the umpire shall, at the expiration of five minutes, call for a new ball.

SEC. 4. The bat must be round or four-sided, and must not exceed two and one half inches in diameter in the widest part. It must be made wholly of wood, and shall not exceed **forty-two inches in length.**

SEC. 5. The bases must be four in number, and they must be placed and securely fastened upon each corner of a square, the sides of which are respectively thirty yards. The bases must be so constructed and placed as to be distinctly seen by the umpire. The first, second and third bases must cover a space equal to fifteen inches square, and the home base one square foot of surface. The first, second and third bases shall be canvas-bags, painted white, and filled with some soft material. The home base shall be of white marble or stone, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface and wholly within the diamond. One corner of said base shall face the pitcher's position, and two sides shall form part of the foul lines.

SEC. 6. The base from which the ball is struck shall be designated the home base, and must be directly opposite the second base. The first base must always be that upon the right hand, and the third base that upon the left hand side of the striker when occupying his position at the home base. In all match games, lines connecting the home and first bases, and the home and third bases, and also the lines of the striker's and pitcher's positions, shall be marked by the use of chalk or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the umpire. The line of the home base shall extend four feet on each side of the base, and shall be drawn through its center and parallel with a line extending from first to third base. The foul lines from first and third bases to home base shall be continued as straight lines to the limits of the field, beyond and back of said home base. The triangular space thus laid off behind the home base shall be for the exclusive use of the catcher, umpire and batsman; and no player of the side "at bat," (except the batsman) shall be permitted to occupy any portion of such triangular space. Two lines marked in the same way as the foul lines, and parallel with said foul lines, shall be drawn, one fifteen feet and the other fifty feet distant from them and terminate at the lines bounding the triangular space aforesaid.

RULE SECOND.—THE GAME.

SECTION 1. The game shall consist of nine innings to each side; nine men shall constitute a full side. Should the score at the end of the nine innings be a tie, play shall be continued until a majority of runs for one side upon an equal number of innings shall be declared, when the game shall end. All innings shall be concluded when the third hand is put out.

SEC. 2. The home club shall first take the bat. The fielders of each club shall take any position in the field the captain may assign them, with the exception of pitcher, who must deliver the ball from his appointed position.

SEC. 3. No player taking part in a game shall be replaced by another after the commencement of the second inning, except for reason of illness or injury.

SEC. 4. No game shall be considered as played unless five innings on each side shall be completed. Should darkness or rain intervene before the third hand is put out in the closing part of the fifth inning of a game, the umpire shall declare "**no game.**"

SEC. 5. Should rain commence to fall during the progress of a match game, the umpire must note the time it began; and should it continue for five minutes, he shall, at the request of either captain, suspend play. Should the rain continue to fall for thirty minutes after play has been suspended, the game shall terminate.

SEC. 6. When the umpire calls "play," the game must at once be proceeded with. Should either party fail to take their appointed positions in the game, or to commence play as requested, the umpire shall, at the expiration of five minutes, declare the game forfeited by the nine that refuses to play. When the umpire calls "time," play shall be suspended until he calls "play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run, or run be scored. The umpire shall suspend play only for illness or an accident or injury to himself or a player, or on account of rain or lost ball.

SEC. 7. The umpire, in any match game, shall, in case of rain or darkness, determine when play shall be suspended; and, if the game cannot be fairly concluded, it shall be decided by the score of the last even inning played, unless one nine shall have completed their inning, and the other nine shall have *equaled* or exceeded the score of their opponents in their incompleted innings, in which case the game shall be decided by the total score obtained, which score shall be recorded as the score of the game.

SEC. 8. When the side last at the bat in the ninth or any subsequent inning shall score the winning run, the game shall terminate.

SEC. 9. When the umpire calls "game" it shall end; but when he merely suspends play for any stated period, it may be resumed at the point at which it was suspended, provided such suspension does not extend beyond the day of the match.

RULE III.—DISCIPLINE.

SEC. 1. Any player, manager or umpire who shall, in any way be interested in any bet or wager on any game, or who shall purchase, or have purchased for him, in any game in which he takes part, any "pool" or chance, sold or given away, shall be expelled.

SEC. 2. Any player who shall conspire with any person whatever, against the interests of his club, or by any conduct manifest a disposition to obstruct the management of his club, may be expelled by his club.

SEC. 3. The club is entitled to the best services of the player, and if any player becomes indifferent or careless in his play, or from any cause becomes unable to render service satisfactory to his club, the club may, at its option, refuse to pay salary for such time or cancel the contract of such player.

RULE FOURTH.—PITCHING.

SECTION 1. The pitcher's position shall be within a space of ground, four feet wide by six feet long, the front, or four feet line of which shall be distant forty-five feet from the center of the home base, and the center of the square shall be equidistant from the first and the third bases. Each corner of the square shall be marked by a flat iron plate or stone, six inches square, fixed in the ground even with the surface.

SEC. 2. The player who delivers the ball to the bat must do so while wholly within the lines of the pitcher's position. He must remain within them until the ball has left his hand, and he shall not make any motion to deliver the ball to the bat while any part of his person is outside the lines of the pitcher's position. The ball must be delivered to the bat with the arm swinging nearly perpendicular at the side of the body, and the hand in swinging forward must pass below the hip. The pitcher, when taking his position to deliver the ball, must face the batsman, and shall not, while delivering the ball, turn his back to the striker.

SEC. 3. Should the pitcher deliver the ball by an overhand throw, a "foul ball" shall be declared. Any outward swing of the arm, or any other swing save that of the perpendicular movement referred to in Section 2 of this rule, shall be considered an overhand throw.

SEC. 4. When a "foul balk" is called, the umpire shall warn the pitcher of the penalty incurred by such unfair delivery; and should such delivery be continued until *three foul balls* have been called in one inning, or six in the entire game, the umpire shall declare the game forfeited.

SEC. 5. Should the pitcher make any motion to deliver the ball to the bat, and fail so to deliver it—except the ball be accidentally dropped—or should he unnecessarily delay the game by not delivering the ball to the bat, or should he, while in the act of delivering the ball, overstep the bounds of position, the umpire shall call a "balk," and players occupying the bases shall take one base each.

SEC. 6. Every ball fairly delivered and sent in to the bat over the home base and at the height called for by the batsman shall be considered a good ball.

SEC. 7. All balls delivered to the bat which are not sent in over the home base and at the height called for by the batsman, shall be considered unfair balls, and every ball so delivered must be called. When "eight balls" have been called, the striker shall take first base, and all players who are thereby forced to leave a base shall take one base. Neither a "ball" nor a "strike" shall be called until the ball has passed the home base.

SEC. 8. All balls delivered to the bat which shall touch the striker's bat without being struck at, or his (the batsman's) person while standing in his position, or which shall hit the person of the umpire—unless they be passed balls—shall be considered *dead balls*, and shall be so called by the umpire; and no players shall be put out, base be run, or run be scored on any such ball; but if a dead ball be also an unfair ball, it shall be counted as one of the eight unfair balls which shall entitle the striker to a base. If the umpire shall be satisfied that the pitcher, in delivering the ball, shall have so delivered it as to have intentionally caused the same to strike the batter, the umpire shall fine the pitcher therefor in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

RULE FIFTH.—BATTING DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The batsman's or striker's position shall be within a space of ground located on either side of the home base, six feet long by three feet wide, extending three feet in front of and three feet behind the line of the home base, and with its nearest line distant one foot from the home base.

SEC. 2. The batsmen must take their positions in the order in which they are directed by the captain of their club; and after each player has had one time at the bat, the striking order

thus established shall not be changed during the game. At the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his turn (time) at the bat in the preceding inning.

SEC. 3. Any batsman failing to take his position at the bat in his order of striking—unless by reason of illness or injury or by consent of the captains of the contesting nines—shall be declared out, unless the error be discovered before a fair ball has been struck or the striker been put out.

SEC. 4. Any batsman failing to take his position at the bat within *one minute* after the umpire has called for the striker shall be declared out.

SEC. 5. The batsman on taking his position must call for either a "*high ball*," a "*low ball*," or a "*fair ball*," and the umpire shall notify the pitcher to deliver the ball as required; such call shall not be changed after the first ball delivered.

SEC. 6. A "*high ball*" shall be one sent in above the belt of the batsman but not higher than his shoulder. A "*low ball*" shall be one sent in at the height of the belt, or between that height and the knee, but not higher than his belt. A "*fair ball*" shall be one between the range of shoulder-high and the knee of the striker. All the above must be over the home base, and, when fairly delivered, shall be considered fair balls to the bat.

SEC. 7. Should the batsman fail to strike at the ball he calls for, or should he strike at and fail to hit the ball, the umpire shall call "*one strike*," and "*two strikes*" should he again fail. When two strikes have been called, should the batsman not strike at the next "*good ball*," the umpire shall warn him by calling "*good ball*." But should he strike at and fail to hit the ball, or should he fail to strike at or hit the next "*good ball*," "*three strikes*" must be called, and the batsman must run toward the first base, as in the case of hitting a fair ball.

SEC. 8. The batsman, when in the act of striking at the ball, must stand wholly within the lines of his position.

SEC. 9. Should the batsman step outside the lines of his position when he strikes at the ball, the umpire shall call "*foul strike and out*," and base-runners shall return to the bases they occupied when the ball was struck at or hit.

SEC. 10. The foul lines shall be unlimited in length, and shall run from the right and left hand corners of the home base through the center of the first and third bases to the foul posts, which shall be located at the boundary of the field, and within the range of home and first base, and home and third base. Said lines shall be marked, and on the inside, from base to base, with chalk, or some other white substance, so as to be plainly seen by the umpire.

SEC. 11. If the ball from a fair stroke of the bat first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object, either in front of or on the foul-ball lines, or the first or third base, it shall be considered fair. If the ball, from a fair stroke of the bat, first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object behind the foul-ball lines, it shall be declared foul, and the ball so hit shall be called foul by the umpire, even before touching the ground, if it be seen falling foul.

The following are exceptions to the foregoing section: All balls batted directly to the ground that bound or roll within the foul lines between home and first or home and third bases, without first touching the person of a player, shall be considered fair. All balls batted directly to the ground that bound or roll outside the foul lines between home and first, or home and third bases, without first touching the person of a player, shall be considered foul. In either of these cases the first point of contact between the batted ball and the ground shall not be regarded. If a batted ball strikes the batsman while standing in his position it shall be declared dead, and not in play until settled in the hands of the pitcher, and the batsman shall not be declared out.

SEC. 12. When the batsman has fairly struck a fair ball he shall vacate his position, and he shall then be considered a base-runner until he is put out or scores his run.

SEC. 13. The batsman shall be declared out by the umpire as follows:

If a fair or foul ball be caught before touching the ground or any object other than the player, provided it be not caught in a player's hat or cap.

If a foul ball be similarly held, before touching the ground.

If a fair ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person, before the base-runner touches said base.

If, after three strikes have been called he fails to touch first base before the ball is legally held there.

If, after three strikes have been called, the ball be caught before touching the ground.

If he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from catching the ball, evidently without effort to make a fair strike, or makes a "foul strike."

RULE SIXTH.—RUNNING THE BASES.

SECTION 1. Players running bases must touch each base in regular order, viz: first, second, third and home bases; and when obliged to return to bases they have occupied they must re-touch them in reverse order, both when running on fair and foul balls. In the latter case the base-runner must re-

turn to the base where he belongs on the run and not at a walk. No base shall be considered as having been occupied or held until it has been touched.

SEC. 2. No player running the bases shall be forced to vacate the base he occupies unless the batsman becomes a base-runner. Should the first base be occupied by a base-runner when a fair ball is struck, the base-runner shall cease to be entitled to hold said base until the player running to first base shall be put out. The same rule shall apply in the case of the occupancy of the other bases under similar circumstances. No base-runner shall be forced to vacate the base he occupies if the base-runner succeeding him is not thus obliged to vacate his base.

SEC. 3. Players forced to vacate their bases may be put out by any fielders in the same manner as when running to first base.

SEC. 4. The player running to first base shall be at liberty to overrun said base without his being put out for being off the base, after first touching it, provided that in so overrunning the base, he make no attempt to run to second base. In such case he must return at once and retouch first base, and after retouching said base he can be put out as at any other base. If, in so overrunning first base he also attempts to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

SEC. 5. Any player running a base who shall run beyond three feet from the line from base to base, in order to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, shall be declared out by the umpire, with or without appeal; but in case a fielder be occupying the runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the runner shall run out of the path and behind said fielder, and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 6. One run shall be scored every time a base-runner, after having regularly touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three hands are out, and players shall score in the order of going to the bat, unless previously put out. If the third hand out is forced out, or is put out before reaching first base, a run shall not be scored.

SEC. 7. When a "balk" is called by the umpire, every player running the bases shall take one base without being put out, and shall do so on the run.

SEC. 8. When "eight balls" have been called by the umpire, the batsman shall take one base, provided he do so on the run without being put out; and should any base-runner be forced thereby to vacate his base, he also shall take one base. Each base-runner thus given a base shall be at liberty

to run to other bases besides the base given, but only at the risk of being put out in so running.

SEC. 9. A base-runner shall be considered as holding a base, viz. : entitled to occupy it, until he shall have regularly touched the next base in order.

SEC. 10. No base shall be run or run be scored when a fair or foul ball has been caught or momentarily held before touching the ground, unless the base held, when the ball was hit, is retouched by the base-runner after the ball has been so caught or held by the fielder.

SEC. 11. No run or base can be made upon a foul ball that shall touch the ground before being caught or held by a fielder, and any player running bases shall return, without being put out, to the base he occupied when the ball was struck, and remain on such base until the ball is held by the pitcher.

SEC. 12. Any player running the bases on fair or foul balls, caught before touching the ground, must return to the base he occupied before the ball was struck, and retouch such base before attempting to make another or score a run, and said player shall be liable to be put out in so returning, as in the case of running to first base when a fair ball is hit and not caught flying.

SEC. 13. If the player running the bases is prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary, he shall be entitled to that base and shall not be put out.

SEC. 14. No player shall be allowed a substitute in running the bases, except for illness or injury incurred in the game then being played; and such substitute shall take such ill or injured player's place only after he reaches first base. The opposing captain shall select the man to run as substitute.

SEC. 15. Any player running the bases shall be declared out if, at any time, while the ball is in play, he is touched by the ball in the hand of a fielder, without some part of his person is touching a base. The ball must be held by the player after touching the runner.

If a ball be held by a fielder on the first base before the base-runner, after hitting a fair ball, touches that base, he shall be declared out.

If a base-runner shall have touched the base he is running for before being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, and such base shall break from its fastening, he shall be entitled to such base.

A base-runner failing to touch the base he runs for shall be declared out if the ball be held by a fielder, while touching said base, before the base-runner returns and touches it.

Any base-runner who shall in any way interfere with or obstruct a fielder while attempting to catch a fair fly-ball, or a

foul ball, shall be declared out. If he willfully obstructs a fielder from fielding a ball, he shall be declared out, and, if a batted fair ball strike him, he shall be declared out.

If a base-runner, in running from home to first base, shall run inside the foul line, or more than three feet outside of it, he shall be declared out.

RULE SEVENTH.—THE UMPIRE AND HIS DUTIES.

SECTION. 1. Two clubs may, by mutual agreement, select any man to umpire any game or games, provided that such agreement be in writing, and the man, so selected, agrees, not less than four days before such game, or the first of such games, to act as such umpire.

SEC. 2. Each club entering for the championship of this Association shall send to the secretary, on or before April 1, the names of any persons of good repute and considered competent to act as umpires; a list of all persons so nominated shall be prepared by the secretary, and submitted to each club, which shall then select therefrom a number equal to three times the number of clubs entered for such championship, and shall transmit a list thereof to the secretary, and the required number having the greatest number of approvals shall constitute the staff of championship umpires.

SEC. 3. Each club, a member of this Association, except as herein before provided, shall nominate to the secretary, in writing, not more than five nor less than three persons, who shall act as umpires during the season. The secretary shall inform each club of such nomination. Each visiting club is to nominate, within seventy-two hours of each game, the umpire for such game, out of such umpires nominated by the home club, or from the umpires of the nearest club a member of this Association. In case the umpire is selected from the nearest club, his traveling expenses shall be paid by the visiting club. The fee of the umpire, in all cases, is to be paid by the home club. If any vacancy shall occur by death or other cause, and in case any umpire shall be objected to in writing to the secretary of the Association by three Association clubs after the commencement of the championship season, the home club shall appoint an umpire to replace the same. Any club failing at any time to comply with the requirements of this rule, shall be fined twenty-five (\$25) dollars for each offense, payable to the secretary of the Association. Any club, may at any time withdraw any of its umpires.

SEC. 4. The umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a match game, except for reason of illness or injury, or by the consent of the captains of the two contesting lines, in case he shall have willfully violated the rules of the game.

SEC. 5. Before the commencement of a match, the umpire shall see that the rules governing the materials of the game,

and also those applicable to the positions of batsmen and pitcher, are strictly observed. Also that the fence in the rear of the catcher's position is distant not less than ninety feet from the home base, except it mark the boundary line of the field, in which case the umpire, for every ball passing the catcher and touching the fence, shall give each base-runner one base without his being put out.

Before calling "play," the umpire shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any rules of the game.

SEC. 6. No decision rendered by the umpire on any point of play in base-running, shall be reversed upon the testimony of any of the players. But if it shall be shown by the captain of either of the contesting clubs that the umpire has palpably misinterpreted the rules, or given an erroneous decision, he shall reverse said decision.

SEC. 7. No person not engaged in the game shall be permitted to occupy any position within the lines of the field of contest, or in any way interrupt the umpire during the progress of the game. No player except the captain or player expressly designated by him, shall address the umpire concerning any point of play in dispute, and any violation of this rule shall subject the offender to an immediate reprimand by the umpire.

SEC. 8. The umpire shall require the players on the batting side who are not at the bat or running the bases to keep at a distance of not less than fifty feet from the line of home and first base and home and third base, or further off, if he so decide. The captain and one assistant only shall be permitted to coach players running the bases, and they must not approach within fifteen feet of the foul lines.

SEC. 9. Should any fielder stop or catch the ball with his bat, cap, or any part of his dress, the umpire should call "dead ball," and the base-runners shall each be entitled to two bases for any fair-hit ball so stopped or caught. Should the ball be stopped by any person not engaged in the game, the umpire must call "dead ball," and players running bases at the time shall be entitled to the bases they were running for, and the ball be regarded as dead until settled in the hands of the pitcher while standing within the lines of his position, and the player at the bat shall vacate the position and not obstruct the catcher when a ball is returned from the field for the purpose of putting out a player at the home base.

SEC. 10. Any match game in which the umpire shall declare any section of this code of rules to have been willfully violated shall at once be declared by him to have been forfeited by the club at fault.

SEC. 11. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators, except in case of necessary explanation.

RULE EIGHTH.—THE UMPIRE'S JURISDICTION AND POWERS.

The gentleman selected to fill the position of umpire, must keep constantly in mind the fact that upon his sound discretion and promptness in conducting the game, and compelling players to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the rules, largely depends the merit of the game as an exhibition, and the satisfaction of spectators therewith. He must make his decisions distinct and clear, remembering that every spectator is anxious to hear each decision. He must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident, injury or rain. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions on the field as soon as the third hand is put out, and must require the first striker of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

The players of the side "at bat" occupy the portion of the field allotted to them, subject to the condition that they must speedily vacate any portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or any fielder attempting to catch or field it. The triangular space behind the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of or passing between the pitcher or catcher while standing in their positions.

The umpire is master of the field, subject to the rules of this Association, from the commencement to the termination of the game; and must compel the players to observe the provisions of this Article, and of all other Articles of the Playing Rules; and he is hereby invested with authority to order any player to do, or omit to do, any act necessary to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions, and power to inflict upon any player, disobeying any such order, a fine of not less than five dollars, or more than ten dollars for each offense; and to impose a similar fine upon any player who shall use abusive, threatening or improper language to the umpire, spectators, or other player. The umpire shall at once notify the captain of the offending player's side of the infliction of any fine herein provided for, and said captain shall at once pay, or arrange for payment of said fine to the home club, who shall at once remit it to the secretary; and unless said fine is paid or arranged to be paid, the game shall be forfeited.

RULE IX.—SCORING.

In order to promote uniformity in scoring championship games, the following instructions, suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of scores of National Association Clubs, and they are required to make the scores mentioned in Sec. 9, Art. XIII., of the Association Constitution, in accordance therewith.

SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game. Any time or times where the player has been sent to base on called balls shall not be included in this column.

SEC. 2. In the second column should be set down the runs made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column should be placed the first-base hits made by each player. A base-hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground between the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first base.

When the ball is hit so sharply to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out a man. In case of doubt over this class of hits, score a base-hit, and exempt fielder from the charge of an error.

When a ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot reach it before the batsman is safe.

SEC. 4. In the fourth column should be placed to the credit of each player, the total number of bases run during the game, whether upon hits, errors, called balls, or in any other way where he is not put out; but he shall not be credited with a base run when he forces out another player.

FIELDING.

SEC. 5. The number of opponents put out by each player shall be set down in the fifth column. Where a striker is given out by the umpire for a foul strike, or because he struck out of his turn, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher.

SEC. 6. The number of times a player assists shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in a run-out or other play of the kind.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who should complete the play fails, through no fault of the player assisting.

An assist should not be given to the player who muffs the ball, or allows it to bound off his body toward a player who then assists or puts out a player.

And, generally, an assist should be given to each player who handles the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by the receiver.

SEC. 7. The number of chances offered shall be put in the seventh column.

SEC. 8. In the summary of the game shall also be given the following items: The number put out on three strikes; the number of strikes called; the number of balls called; the number of sacrifice hits and by whom made; the number of foul balls struck; the number of passed balls; the number of runs earned; and such other items as may be required by the secretary for statistical purposes.

RULE X.—RECORDS OF THE GAME.

ne club shall furnish the visiting club with a copy
e.

RULE XI.

on of these rules shall be construed as conflicting
ecting, any article of the Constitution

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